

## **CHAPTER-4**

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The results of the study relating to '**Disparities and determinants of higher education in India**' are discussed under the following heads:

#### **4.1. Disparities in higher education:**

**4.1.1. State disparity in higher education.**

**4.1.2. Gender disparity in higher education.**

**4.1.3. Social group disparity in higher education.**

**4.1.4. Rural-Urban disparity in higher education.**

**4.1.5. Analysis of inequality in demand for higher education and supply related variables of higher education and**

#### **4.2. Determinants of higher education:**

**4.2.1. General information of the selected households.**

**4.2.2. Details about the family members.**

**4.2.3. Attitude towards higher education.**

**4.2.4. Motives for higher education.**

**4.2.5. Analysis of enrolment in higher education.**

**4.2.6. Cost of higher education.**

**4.2.7. Determinants of choice of course.**

**4.2.8. Determinants of choice of institutions.**

**4.2.9. Facilities availed.**

**4.2.10. Problems in higher education and**

**4.2.11. Measures recommended.**

#### 4.1. Disparities in higher education:

##### 4.1.1. State disparity in higher education:

###### a. InterState variations in number of students enrolled in higher education in India.

The growth and expansion of higher education in the country, in post-independence period, has been rapid. Yet it has been uneven between various States which has given rise to numerous access-related issues. Table-3 represents the number of students enrolled in higher education in various States of India.

**Table-3**  
**Number of students enrolled in higher education**  
**in various States of India-2004-05 to 2010-11**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Average	CV (in percent)
Andhra Pradesh	10.57	14.11	15.21	15.94	16.50	16.54	28.06	16.70	30.03
Assam	2.14	2.18	2.16	2.75	3.15	3.27	5.03	2.96	32.32
Bihar	5.54	5.25	5.40	8.88	9.40	13.00	13.12	8.65	36.88
Gujarat	6.46	6.64	5.81	8.12	9.47	10.70	14.54	8.82	32.22
Haryana	2.64	2.98	3.53	4.43	5.76	5.94	7.64	4.70	35.90
Jammu and Kashmir	0.79	1.59	1.33	2.24	2.50	2.78	2.64	1.98	35.20
Karnataka	7.06	9.52	10.61	8.74	14.22	12.60	17.93	11.53	29.69
Kerala	3.13	4.51	4.61	4.58	4.22	4.36	7.15	4.64	24.18
Madhya Pradesh	7.58	9.69	9.95	8.01	9.32	12.40	11.68	9.80	16.67
Maharashtra	15.35	16.82	18.07	31.41	24.95	27.37	35.78	24.25	29.86
Orissa	3.67	4.13	4.39	4.10	4.41	5.36	7.80	4.84	26.89
Punjab	2.80	3.48	3.73	3.35	3.41	3.48	6.31	3.80	27.93
Rajasthan	3.94	4.89	5.24	6.04	7.55	7.68	15.10	7.21	48.05
Tamilnadu	8.09	13.24	15.88	12.18	13.16	13.85	24.09	14.36	31.59
Uttar Pradesh	15.08	17.61	19.03	22.50	23.46	25.36	39.26	23.19	31.68
West Bengal	7.47	7.87	8.36	10.88	11.56	12.50	13.24	10.27	21.17
India	117.77	143.24	155.53	172.11	185.00	207.41	275.00	179.44	26.38

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development-2004-05 to 2010-11.  
CV: Co-efficient of variation.

Table-3 implies that there is an increase in number of students enrolled in higher education in India from 117.77 lakhs in 2004-05 to 275.00 lakhs in 2010-11. In the reference period, in all the States there had been an increase in the number of

students enrolled in higher education. On an average, Maharashtra had got the highest number of students enrolled in higher education (24.25 lakhs) followed by Uttar Pradesh (23.19 lakhs). Comparatively the State of Jammu and Kashmir has got the lowest enrolment in higher education (1.98 lakhs). The number of students enrolled in higher education was more consistent in the State of Madhya Pradesh, since the estimated coefficient of variation was found to be lowest (16.67 percent) for the State of Madhya Pradesh.

**b. InterState variations in gross enrolment ratio in higher education:**

The study tried to find out variations in gross enrolment ratio in higher education among the selected States and Table-4 represents the same information.

**Table-4**  
**Gross enrolment ratio in higher education in**  
**various States of India-2004-05 to 2010-11**  
**(in percent)**

States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Average	CV
Andhra Pradesh	11.52	14.35	15.64	16.70	17.10	16.90	28.40	17.23	28.48
Assam	6.94	6.80	6.67	8.00	8.90	9.00	13.40	8.53	25.58
Bihar	6.02	5.86	5.88	8.40	8.40	11.00	10.50	8.01	25.22
Gujarat	10.67	10.14	8.70	12.40	14.30	15.90	21.30	13.34	29.79
Haryana	10.63	11.21	12.84	14.80	18.90	19.10	24.10	15.94	28.73
Jammu and Kashmir	6.54	12.56	10.38	15.60	16.80	18.20	16.80	13.84	28.19
Karnataka	11.58	13.84	15.47	12.90	20.70	18.10	25.50	16.87	27.03
Kerala	9.08	11.57	11.82	13.30	12.50	13.10	21.90	13.32	28.03
Madhya Pradesh	11.02	13.77	13.70	10.20	11.50	14.90	13.60	12.67	12.76
Maharashtra	13.24	13.93	14.74	25.10	19.70	21.40	27.60	19.39	27.11
Orissa	8.59	9.34	10.00	9.10	9.50	11.30	16.10	10.56	22.68
Punjab	10.24	12.03	12.87	10.50	10.60	10.50	19.40	12.31	24.65
Rajasthan	6.04	7.41	7.70	8.10	9.80	9.60	18.20	9.55	39.04
Tamilnadu	11.47	16.36	20.12	16.90	18.20	19.00	32.90	19.28	31.77
Uttar Pradesh	8.13	9.29	9.76	10.30	10.40	10.90	16.30	10.73	22.60
West Bengal	8.09	8.21	8.79	10.80	11.30	11.90	12.40	10.21	16.43
India	9.97	11.55	12.39	13.01	13.07	15.00	19.40	13.48	20.78

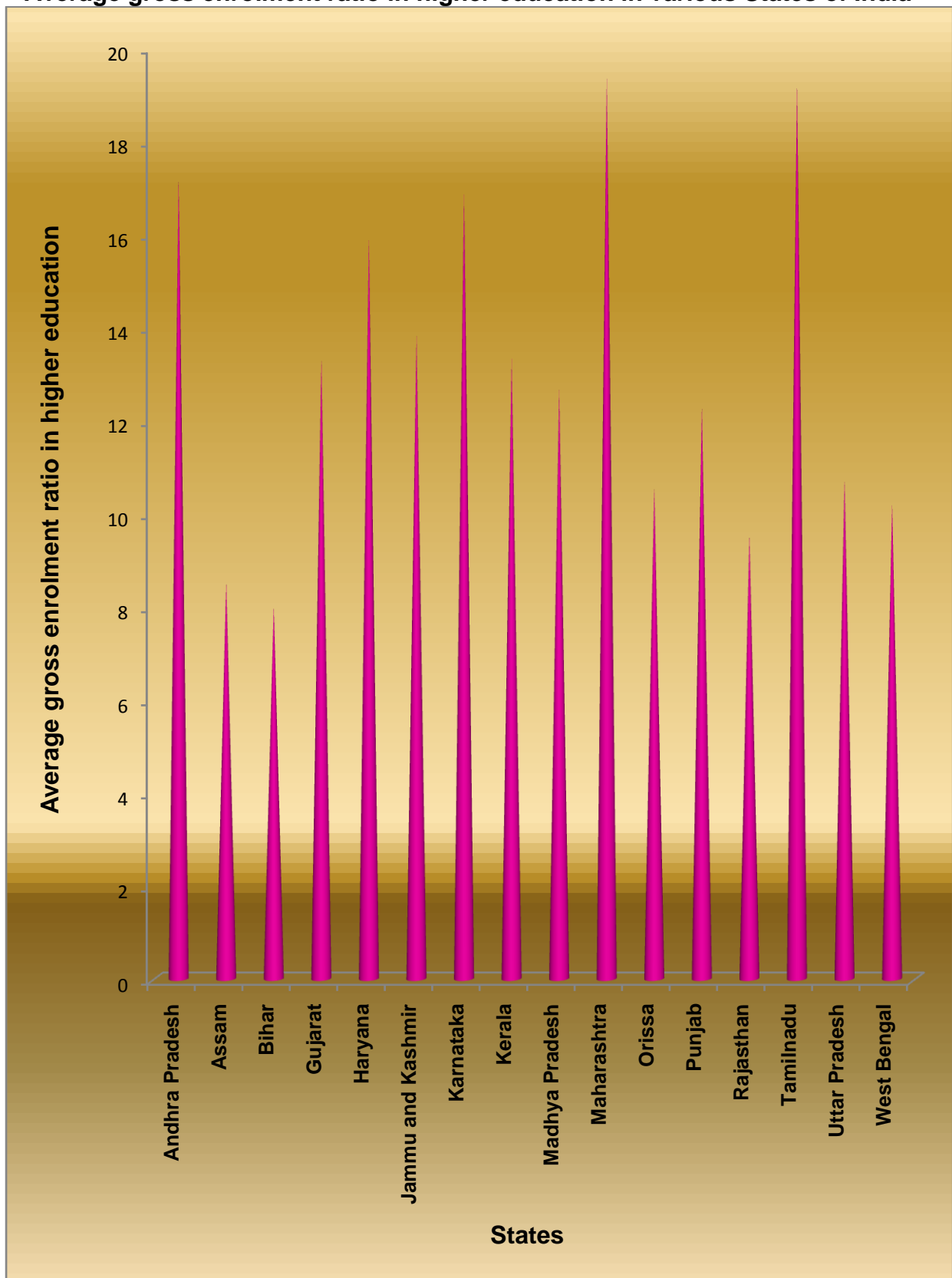
Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development- 2004-05 to 2010-11.  
CV: Co-efficient of variation.

In the reference period the gross enrolment ratio in higher education at the All India level increased by more than two fold from 9.97 percent to 19.40 percent. This

is in tune with the observation by Madhavi (2011) that in India there have been considerable improvement in higher education in quantitative terms. All the States had witnessed an increase in gross enrolment ratio during 2004-05 to 2010-11. A comparative analysis of gross enrolment ratio among the States indicates that on an average, the State of Maharashtra has got the highest gross enrolment ratio of 19.39 percent and Bihar has got the lowest gross enrolment ratio of 8.01 percent. Since the estimated coefficient of variation was the lowest in the State of Madhya Pradesh (12.76 percent).

Figure-1 represents the average gross enrolment ratio in higher education in various States of India.

**Figure-1**  
**Average gross enrolment ratio in higher education in various States of India**



**c. InterState variations in enrolment in different courses offered by higher educational institutions:**

The higher educational institutions offers undergraduate courses, postgraduate courses, professional courses, polytechnic courses, open and distance courses and Ph.D/M.Phil courses. The youth aged 18-23 years may be enrolled in universities and colleges or pursue tertiary education through open and distance learning. A student enters college education at the age of 18 years and pursue undergraduate and postgraduate courses in general education in arts, science and commerce or professional education in engineering and technology, medicine, management, teacher education and other professional areas. After completing postgraduate general or professional education the student can go for doctoral research in his or her area of interest.

Table-5 brings out the information on number of students enrolled in undergraduate course in various States of India.

**Table-5**  
**Number of students enrolled in undergraduate courses**  
**in various States of India-2004-05 to 2009-10**  
**(in lakhs)**

<b>States</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>Average</b>
Andhra Pradesh	5.70 (53.93)	6.00 (42.52)	6.81 (44.77)	6.92 (43.41)	6.53 (39.58)	6.04 (36.52)	6.33 (43.45)
Assam	1.86 (86.92)	1.91 (87.61)	1.84 (85.19)	2.03 (73.82)	1.94 (61.59)	1.94 (59.33)	1.92 (75.74)
Bihar	2.56 (46.21)	4.15 (79.05)	4.15 (76.85)	5.31 (59.80)	6.25 (66.49)	7.94 (61.08)	5.06 (64.91)
Gujarat	3.69 (57.12)	4.16 (62.65)	2.91 (50.09)	3.30 (40.64)	3.54 (37.38)	3.76 (35.14)	3.56 (47.17)
Haryana	1.73 (65.53)	1.72 (57.72)	1.72 (48.73)	1.91 (43.12)	2.37 (41.15)	2.29 (38.55)	1.96 (49.13)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.71 (89.87)	0.97 (61.01)	0.84 (63.16)	1.03 (45.98)	1.07 (42.80)	1.22 (43.88)	0.97 (57.78)
Karnataka	2.93 (41.50)	2.93 (30.78)	2.96 (27.90)	2.74 (31.35)	7.41 (52.11)	6.30 (50.00)	4.21 (36.51)
Kerala	1.59 (50.80)	1.56 (34.59)	1.52 (33.70)	1.74 (37.99)	1.80 (42.65)	1.78 (40.83)	1.67 (40.09)
Madhya Pradesh	2.08 (27.44)	1.79 (18.47)	2.92 (29.35)	4.25 (53.06)	5.08 (54.51)	6.59 (53.15)	3.79 (39.33)
Maharashtra	8.09 (52.70)	6.74 (40.07)	6.74 (37.30)	10.82 (34.45)	11.97 (47.98)	12.80 (46.77)	9.53 (43.21)
Orissa	1.86 (50.68)	1.78 (43.10)	1.86 (42.37)	1.89 (46.10)	1.94 (43.99)	2.11 (39.37)	1.91 (44.27)
Punjab	1.73 (61.79)	1.72 (49.43)	1.77 (47.45)	1.64 (48.96)	1.63 (47.80)	1.58 (45.40)	1.68 (50.14)
Rajasthan	2.64 (67.01)	2.80 (57.26)	3.11 (59.35)	3.33 (55.13)	3.46 (45.83)	3.76 (48.96)	3.18 (55.59)
Tamilnadu	3.88 (47.96)	4.20 (31.72)	4.20 (26.45)	5.63 (46.22)	5.75 (43.69)	6.12 (44.19)	4.96 (40.04)
Uttar Pradesh	11.43 (75.80)	12.08 (68.60)	12.94 (68.00)	15.12 (67.20)	15.82 (67.43)	18.09 (71.33)	14.25 (69.73)
West Bengal	5.46 (73.09)	5.46 (69.38)	5.90 (70.57)	6.70 (61.58)	7.56 (65.40)	8.13 (65.04)	6.54 (67.51)
India	67.28 (57.13)	67.53 (47.14)	69.89 (44.94)	82.03 (47.66)	92.45 (49.97)	105.16 (50.70)	80.72 (49.59)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development -2004-05 to 2009-10.  
 Figures in parenthesis indicates percentage to total enrolment.

From Table-5 it is evident that at the All India level the number of students enrolled in undergraduate courses had increased from 67.28 lakhs in 2004-05 to 105.16 lakhs in 2009-10. In the reference period in all the States except Punjab there had been increase in enrolment in undergraduate courses. On an average, at the All India level, of the students enrolled in higher education, 49.59 percent were enrolled in undergraduate courses. This is in tune with the finding of Powar (1997) that

majority of the students in Indian higher education were enrolled in undergraduate courses.

Table-6 indicates number of students enrolled in postgraduate courses in various States of India.

**Table-6**  
**Number of students enrolled in postgraduate courses**  
**in various States of India-2004-05 to 2009-10**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average
Andhra Pradesh	0.38 (3.60)	0.47 (3.33)	0.71 (4.67)	1.29 (8.09)	1.00 (6.06)	1.14 (6.89)	0.83 (5.44)
Assam	0.12 (5.61)	0.08 (3.67)	0.08 (3.70)	0.13 (4.73)	0.13 (4.13)	0.13 (3.98)	0.11 (4.30)
Bihar	0.34 (6.14)	0.34 (6.48)	0.34 (6.30)	0.52 (5.86)	0.55 (5.85)	0.48 (3.69)	0.43 (5.72)
Gujarat	0.60 (9.29)	0.85 (12.80)	0.65 (11.19)	0.52 (6.40)	0.88 (9.29)	0.84 (7.85)	0.72 (9.47)
Haryana	0.14 (5.30)	0.18 (6.04)	0.18 (5.10)	0.18 (4.06)	0.10 (1.74)	0.11 (1.85)	0.15 (4.02)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.04 (5.06)	0.09 (5.66)	0.03 (2.26)	0.10 (4.46)	0.11 (4.40)	0.18 (6.47)	0.09 (4.72)
Karnataka	0.24 (3.40)	0.24 (2.52)	0.23 (2.17)	0.39 (4.46)	0.36 (2.53)	0.19 (1.51)	0.28 (2.77)
Kerala	0.18 (5.75)	0.23 (5.10)	0.21 (4.66)	0.27 (5.90)	0.18 (4.27)	0.21 (4.82)	0.21 (5.08)
Madhya Pradesh	0.36 (4.75)	0.27 (2.79)	0.74 (7.44)	0.89 (11.11)	0.80 (8.58)	1.81 (14.60)	0.81 (8.21)
Maharashtra	0.74 (4.82)	0.69 (4.10)	0.69 (3.82)	2.02 (6.43)	1.95 (7.82)	2.15 (7.86)	1.37 (5.81)
Orissa	0.13 (3.54)	0.14 (3.39)	0.16 (3.64)	0.16 (3.90)	0.16 (3.63)	0.16 (2.99)	0.15 (3.52)
Punjab	0.19 (6.79)	0.20 (5.75)	0.21 (5.63)	0.21 (6.27)	0.26 (7.62)	0.23 (6.61)	0.22 (6.44)
Rajasthan	0.25 (6.35)	0.27 (5.52)	0.27 (5.15)	0.43 (7.12)	0.46 (6.09)	0.48 (6.25)	0.36 (6.08)
Tamilnadu	0.51 (6.30)	0.66 (4.98)	0.66 (4.16)	1.12 (9.20)	1.08 (8.21)	1.17 (8.45)	0.87 (6.88)
Uttar Pradesh	1.98 (13.13)	2.31 (13.12)	2.32 (12.19)	2.61 (11.60)	2.68 (11.42)	2.35 (9.27)	2.38 (11.79)
West Bengal	0.74 (9.91)	0.74 (9.40)	0.46 (5.50)	0.38 (3.49)	0.54 (4.67)	0.66 (5.28)	0.59 (6.38)
India	7.90 (6.71)	8.68 (6.06)	8.91 (5.73)	12.27 (7.13)	12.72 (6.88)	14.00 (6.75)	10.75 (6.54)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development -2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in parenthesis indicates percentage to total enrolment.

Table-6 implies that at the All India level the number of students enrolled in postgraduate courses had increased from 7.90 lakhs in 2004-05 to 14.00 lakhs in 2009-10. In the reference period, in all the States except Haryana and West Bengal

there had been increase in enrolment in postgraduate courses. On an average, at the All India level of the students enrolled in higher education, 6.54 percent were enrolled in postgraduate courses.

Table-7 indicates number of students enrolled in professional courses in various States of India.

**Table-7**  
**Number of students enrolled in professional courses**  
**in various States of India-2004-05 to 2009-10**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average
Andhra Pradesh	2.23 (21.10)	3.89 (27.57)	4.07 (26.76)	4.74 (29.74)	4.90 (29.70)	5.00 (30.23)	4.14 (27.51)
Assam	0.08 (3.74)	0.08 (3.67)	0.08 (3.70)	0.13 (4.73)	0.10 (3.17)	0.16 (4.89)	0.11 (3.98)
Bihar	0.27 (4.87)	0.25 (4.76)	0.16 (2.96)	0.23 (2.59)	0.27 (2.87)	0.32 (2.46)	0.25 (3.42)
Gujarat	0.55 (8.51)	0.57 (8.58)	0.93 (16.01)	1.75 (21.55)	1.59 (16.79)	2.34 (21.87)	1.29 (15.55)
Haryana	0.45 (17.05)	0.57 (19.13)	0.61 (17.28)	1.55 (34.99)	2.19 (38.02)	2.15 (36.20)	1.25 (27.11)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.04 (5.06)	0.42 (26.42)	0.23 (17.29)	0.51 (22.77)	0.53 (21.20)	0.50 (17.99)	0.37 (18.45)
Karnataka	0.96 (13.60)	2.45 (25.74)	2.59 (24.41)	3.16 (36.16)	3.04 (21.38)	2.72 (21.59)	2.49 (23.81)
Kerala	0.32 (10.22)	1.05 (23.28)	1.09 (24.17)	1.63 (35.59)	1.25 (29.62)	1.28 (29.36)	1.10 (25.37)
Madhya Pradesh	0.41 (5.41)	0.96 (9.91)	1.25 (12.56)	0.71 (8.86)	0.74 (7.94)	1.19 (9.60)	0.88 (9.05)
Maharashtra	1.88 (12.25)	2.47 (14.68)	2.67 (14.78)	3.33 (10.60)	5.74 (23.01)	4.38 (16.00)	3.41 (15.22)
Orissa	0.18 (4.90)	0.54 (13.08)	0.55 (12.53)	0.75 (18.29)	0.77 (17.46)	1.55 (28.92)	0.72 (15.86)
Punjab	0.30 (10.71)	0.69 (19.83)	0.70 (18.77)	0.68 (20.30)	0.76 (22.29)	0.89 (25.57)	0.67 (19.58)
Rajasthan	0.23 (5.84)	0.76 (15.54)	0.72 (13.74)	0.91 (15.07)	1.40 (18.54)	1.73 (22.53)	0.96 (15.21)
Tamilnadu	1.01 (12.48)	3.78 (28.55)	3.91 (24.62)	3.08 (25.29)	3.32 (25.23)	3.68 (26.57)	3.13 (23.79)
Uttar Pradesh	0.44 (23.92)	1.64 (9.31)	2.03 (10.67)	1.59 (7.07)	1.89 (8.06)	2.21 (8.71)	1.63 (7.79)
West Bengal	0.61 (8.17)	0.67 (8.51)	0.68 (8.13)	1.15 (10.57)	1.09 (9.43)	1.21 (9.68)	0.90 (9.08)
India	11.09 (9.42)	22.19 (15.49)	23.69 (15.23)	27.34 (15.89)	29.45 (15.92)	33.56 (33.56)	24.55 (14.69)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development -2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in parenthesis indicates percentage to total enrolment.

Table-7 makes it clear that at the All India level the number of students enrolled in professional courses had increased from 11.09 lakhs in 2004-05 to 33.56

lakhs in 2009-10. On an average, at the All India level, of the students enrolled in higher education, 14.69 percent were enrolled in professional courses.

Table-8 represents number of students enrolled in polytechnic courses in various States of India.

**Table-8**  
**Number of students enrolled in polytechnic courses**  
**in various States of India-2004-05 to 2009-10**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average
Andhra Pradesh	0.18 (1.70)	0.49 (3.47)	0.51 (3.35)	0.69 (4.33)	1.58 (9.58)	1.84 (11.12)	0.88 (5.59)
Assam	0.05 (2.34)	0.03 (1.38)	0.04 (1.85)	0.04 (1.45)	0.06 (1.90)	0.10 (3.06)	0.05 (2.00)
Bihar	0.03 (0.54)	0.07 (1.33)	0.07 (1.30)	0.12 (1.35)	0.15 (1.60)	0.19 (1.46)	0.11 (1.26)
Gujarat	0.46 (7.12)	0.40 (6.02)	0.43 (7.40)	0.84 (10.34)	1.80 (19.01)	1.97 (18.41)	0.98 (11.38)
Haryana	0.18 (6.82)	0.19 (6.38)	0.23 (6.52)	0.34 (7.67)	0.72 (12.50)	1.04 (17.51)	0.45 (9.57)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.02 (2.53)	0.07 (4.40)	0.08 (6.02)	0.08 (3.57)	0.04 (1.60)	0.04 (1.44)	0.06 (3.26)
Karnataka	0.70 (9.92)	0.97 (10.19)	1.00 (9.43)	1.04 (11.90)	1.30 (9.14)	1.54 (12.22)	1.09 (10.47)
Kerala	0.29 (9.27)	0.27 (5.99)	0.28 (6.21)	0.40 (8.73)	0.31 (7.35)	0.31 (7.11)	0.31 (7.44)
Madhya Pradesh	0.14 (1.85)	0.24 (2.48)	0.25 (2.51)	0.21 (2.62)	0.33 (3.54)	0.69 (5.56)	0.31 (3.09)
Maharashtra	0.41 (2.67)	1.01 (6.00)	1.07 (5.92)	2.72 (8.66)	2.45 (9.82)	3.26 (11.91)	1.82 (7.50)
Orissa	0.02 (0.54)	0.17 (4.12)	0.22 (5.01)	0.23 (5.61)	0.23 (5.22)	0.23 (4.29)	0.18 (4.13)
Punjab	0.10 (3.57)	0.29 (8.33)	0.35 (9.38)	0.30 (8.96)	0.30 (8.80)	0.40 (11.49)	0.29 (8.42)
Rajasthan	0.02 (0.51)	0.08 (1.64)	0.07 (1.34)	0.28 (4.64)	0.36 (4.77)	0.32 (4.17)	0.19 (2.84)
Tamilnadu	0.83 (10.26)	1.74 (13.14)	1.74 (10.96)	0.82 (6.73)	1.01 (7.67)	1.07 (7.73)	1.20 (9.42)
Uttar Pradesh	0.19 (1.26)	0.26 (1.48)	0.28 (1.47)	0.29 (1.29)	0.12 (0.51)	0.42 (1.66)	0.26 (1.28)
West Bengal	0.06 (0.80)	0.19 (2.41)	0.19 (2.27)	0.23 (2.11)	0.25 (2.16)	0.28 (2.24)	0.20 (2.00)
India	3.89 (3.30)	6.90 (4.82)	7.27 (4.67)	9.38 (5.45)	39.79 (21.51)	14.96 (7.21)	13.70 (7.83)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development-2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in parenthesis indicates percentage to total enrolment.

Table-8 implies that at the All India level the number of students enrolled in polytechnic courses have increased from 3.89 lakhs in 2004-05 to 14.96 lakhs in 2009-10. In the reference period in all the States except Rajasthan, there have been

increase in enrolment in professional courses. On an average, at the All India level of the students enrolled in higher education, 7.83 percent were enrolled in polytechnic courses.

Table-9 represents number of students enrolled in open and distance learning courses in various States of India.

**Table-9**  
**Number of students enrolled in open and distance learning courses**  
**in various States of India-2004-05 to 2009-10**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average
Andhra Pradesh	2.02 (19.11)	3.20 (22.68)	3.05 (20.05)	2.25 (14.12)	2.46 (14.91)	2.40 (14.51)	2.57 (17.57)
Assam	0.02 (0.93)	0.08 (3.67)	0.12 (5.56)	0.41 (14.91)	0.91 (28.89)	0.93 (28.44)	0.41 (13.71)
Bihar	2.32 (41.88)	0.42 (8.00)	0.66 (12.22)	2.69 (30.29)	2.16 (22.98)	4.04 (31.08)	2.05 (24.44)
Gujarat	1.13 (17.49)	0.65 (9.79)	0.88 (15.15)	1.69 (20.81)	1.65 (17.42)	1.76 (16.45)	1.29 (16.19)
Haryana	0.13 (4.92)	0.3 (10.07)	0.77 (21.81)	0.44 (9.93)	0.36 (6.25)	0.34 (5.72)	0.39 (9.77)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.01 (1.27)	0.03 (1.89)	0.1 (7.52)	0.49 (21.88)	0.74 (29.60)	0.83 (29.86)	0.38 (15.42)
Karnataka	2.20 (31.16)	2.90 (30.46)	3.80 (35.82)	1.38 (15.79)	2.07 (14.56)	1.83 (14.52)	2.36 (23.73)
Kerala	0.74 (23.64)	1.40 (31.04)	1.41 (31.26)	0.52 (11.35)	0.67 (15.88)	0.76 (17.43)	0.92 (21.77)
Madhya Pradesh	4.46 (58.84)	6.41 (66.15)	4.78 (48.04)	1.94 (24.22)	2.34 (25.11)	2.07 (16.69)	3.67 (39.85)
Maharashtra	4.19 (27.30)	5.89 (35.02)	6.88 (38.07)	12.49 (39.76)	2.74 (10.98)	4.70 (17.17)	6.15 (28.05)
Orissa	1.48 (40.33)	1.50 (36.32)	1.59 (36.22)	1.06 (25.85)	1.30 (29.48)	1.30 (24.25)	1.37 (32.09)
Punjab	0.48 (17.14)	0.57 (16.38)	0.69 (18.50)	0.51 (15.22)	0.45 (13.20)	0.36 (10.34)	0.51 (15.11)
Rajasthan	0.8 (20.30)	0.98 (20.04)	1.05 (20.04)	1.05 (17.38)	1.85 (24.50)	1.38 (17.97)	1.19 (20.05)
Tamilnadu	1.83 (22.62)	2.83 (21.37)	5.34 (33.63)	1.34 (11.00)	1.80 (13.68)	1.60 (11.55)	2.46 (18.97)
Uttar Pradesh	1.02 (6.76)	1.3 (7.38)	1.43 (7.51)	2.77 (12.31)	2.82 (12.02)	2.21 (8.71)	1.93 (9.12)
West Bengal	0.6 (8.03)	0.81 (10.29)	1.11 (13.28)	2.39 (21.97)	2.09 (18.08)	2.18 (17.44)	1.53 (14.85)
India	27.06 (22.98)	37.58 (26.24)	45.40 (29.19)	40.33 (23.43)	9.78 (5.29)	38.81 (18.71)	33.16 (20.97)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development -2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in parenthesis indicates percentage to total enrolment.

From Table-9 it is evident that at the All India level the number of students enrolled in open and distance learning courses had increased from 27.06 lakhs in

2004-05 to 38.81 lakhs in 2009-10. In the reference period in all the States except Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab there had been increase in enrolment in open and distance learning courses. On an average, at the All India level of the students enrolled in higher education, 20.97 percent were enrolled in open and distance learning courses. Table-10 indicates number of students enrolled in Ph.D/M.Phil courses in various States of India.

**Table-10**  
**Number of students enrolled in Ph.D/M.Phil courses**  
**in various States of India-2004-05 to 2009-10**

States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average
Andhra Pradesh	4752 (0.45)	6129 (0.43)	6130 (0.40)	5499 (0.34)	3414 (0.21)	11770 (0.71)	6282 (0.43)
Assam	746 (0.35)	437 (0.20)	437 (0.20)	759 (0.28)	779 (0.25)	1050 (0.32)	701 (0.27)
Bihar	2082 (0.38)	1506 (0.29)	1506 (0.28)	1320 (0.15)	1925 (0.20)	2662 (0.20)	1834 (0.25)
Gujarat	2501 (0.39)	1286 (0.19)	1027 (0.18)	1617 (0.37)	1181 (0.12)	3109 (0.29)	1787 (0.23)
Haryana	1371 (0.52)	1925 (0.65)	1925 (0.54)	1074 (0.89)	1612 (0.28)	1345 (0.23)	1542 (0.41)
Jammu and Kashmir	373 (0.47)	426 (0.27)	641 (0.48)	691 (0.17)	656 (0.26)	982 (0.35)	628 (0.36)
Karnataka	3107 (0.44)	3107 (0.33)	3107 (0.29)	2596 (0.57)	3979 (0.28)	1540 (0.12)	2906 (0.29)
Kerala	417 (0.13)	338 (0.08)	327 (0.07)	1933 (0.24)	1496 (0.35)	1800 (0.41)	1052 (0.25)
Madhya Pradesh	12656 (1.67)	2357 (0.24)	1033 (0.10)	983 (0.03)	2804 (0.30)	4635 (0.37)	4078 (0.47)
Maharashtra	3948 (0.26)	2058 (0.12)	2058 (0.11)	3093 (8.81)	9509 (0.38)	7989 (0.29)	4776 (0.21)
Orissa	400 (0.11)	549 (0.13)	578 (0.13)	613 (0.18)	660 (0.15)	705 (0.13)	584 (0.13)
Punjab	475 (0.17)	537 (0.15)	602 (0.16)	1268 (0.21)	1295 (0.38)	2106 (0.60)	1047 (0.31)
Rajasthan	327 (0.08)	435 (0.09)	722 (0.14)	4387 (26.53)	1295 (0.17)	1140 (0.15)	1384 (0.23)
Tamilnadu	3346 (0.41)	3500 (0.26)	3500 (0.22)	18798 (48.24)	20012 (1.52)	20432 (1.47)	11598 (0.91)
Uttar Pradesh	1835 (0.12)	1502 (0.09)	3322 (0.17)	12051 (5.62)	13349 (0.57)	8226 (0.32)	6714 (0.30)
West Bengal	398 (0.05)	398 (0.05)	398 (0.05)	3262 (38.01)	3262 (0.28)	4184 (0.33)	1984 (0.18)
India	55352 (0.47)	36019 (0.25)	36847 (0.24)	76227 (0.44)	81393 (0.44)	92211 (0.44)	63008 (0.38)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development -2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in parenthesis indicates percentage to total enrolment.

Table-10 reveals that at the All India level the number of students enrolled in Ph.D/M.Phil courses had increased from 55352 in 2004-05 to 92211 in 2009-10. In

the reference period in all the States except Haryana and Karnataka, there had been increase in enrolment in Ph.D/M.Phil courses. On an average, at the All India level, of the students enrolled in higher education, 0.38 percent were enrolled in Ph.D/M.Phil courses.

Table-11 represents the average percentage of students enrolled in different courses of study in higher educational institutions in various States of India.

**Table-11**  
**Average percentage of students enrolled in different courses of study in higher educational institutions in various States of India**

States	Under Graduate Courses	Post Graduate Courses	Professional courses	Polytechnic courses	Open and distance learning courses	Ph.D/M.Phil courses
Andhra Pradesh	43.45	5.44	27.51	5.59	17.57	0.43
Assam	75.74	4.30	3.98	2.00	13.71	0.27
Bihar	64.91	5.72	3.42	1.26	24.44	0.25
Gujarat	47.17	9.47	15.55	11.38	16.19	0.23
Haryana	49.13	4.02	27.11	9.57	9.77	0.41
Jammu and Kashmir	57.78	4.72	18.45	3.26	15.42	0.36
Karnataka	38.94	2.77	23.81	10.47	23.73	0.29
Kerala	40.09	5.08	25.37	7.44	21.77	0.25
Madhya Pradesh	39.33	8.21	9.05	3.09	39.85	0.47
Maharashtra	43.21	5.81	15.22	7.50	28.05	0.21
Orissa	44.27	3.52	15.86	4.13	32.09	0.13
Punjab	50.14	6.44	19.58	8.42	15.11	0.31
Rajasthan	55.59	6.08	15.21	2.84	20.05	0.23
Tamilnadu	40.04	6.88	23.79	9.42	18.97	0.91
Uttar Pradesh	69.73	11.79	7.79	1.28	9.12	0.30
West Bengal	67.51	6.38	9.08	2.00	14.85	0.18
India	49.59	6.54	14.69	7.83	20.97	0.38

Source: Calculated figures based on data compiled.

Table-11 indicates that at the All India level, 49.59 percent of the students were enrolled in undergraduate courses, 6.54 percent in postgraduate courses, 14.69 percent in professional courses, 7.83 percent in polytechnic courses, 20.97 percent in open and distance courses and 0.38 percent in Ph.D/M.Phil courses.

Figure-2 (a) to (q) represents the average percentage of students enrolled in different courses of study in higher educational institutions in various States of India.

Figure-2 (a)

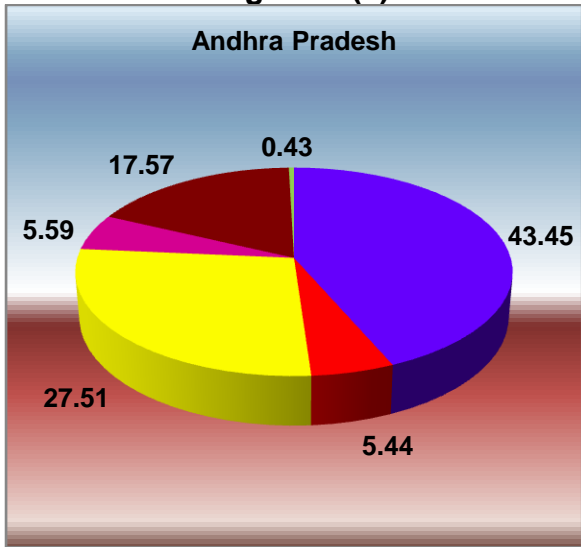


Figure-2 (b)

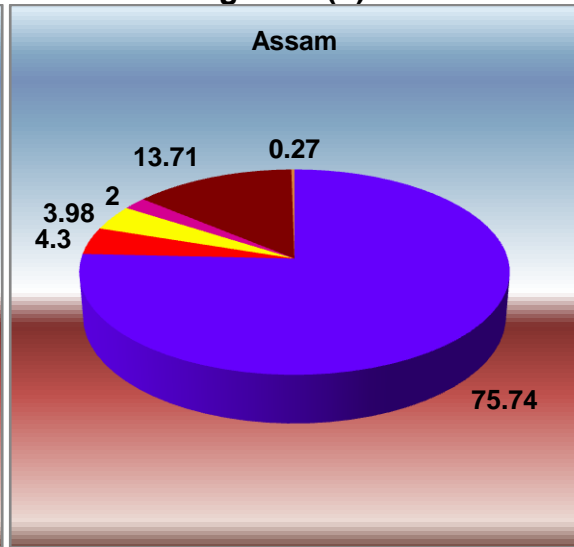


Figure-2 (c)

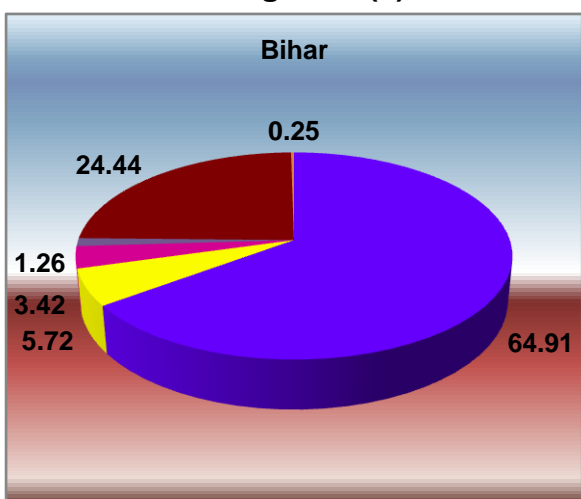


Figure-2 (d)

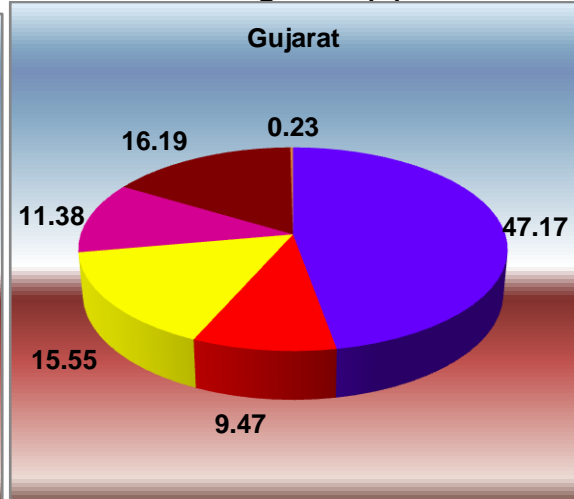


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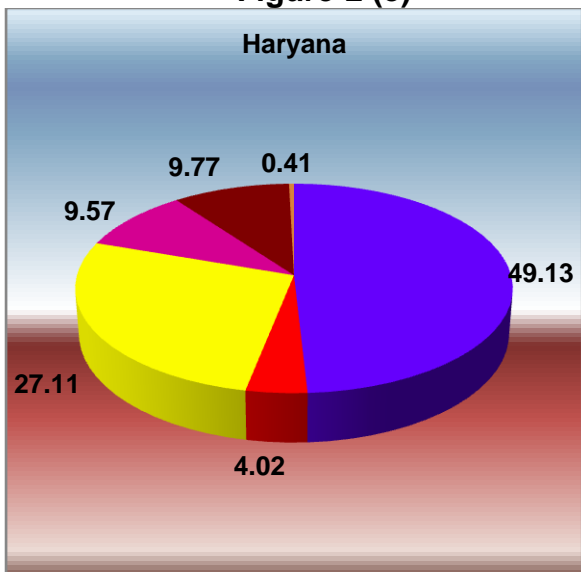


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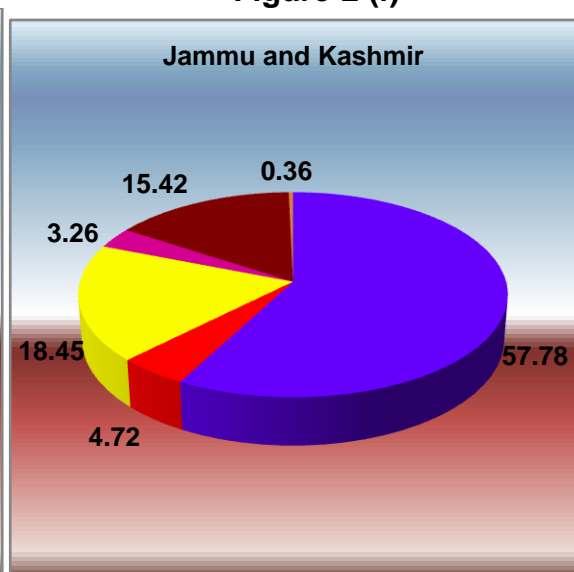


Figure-2 (g)

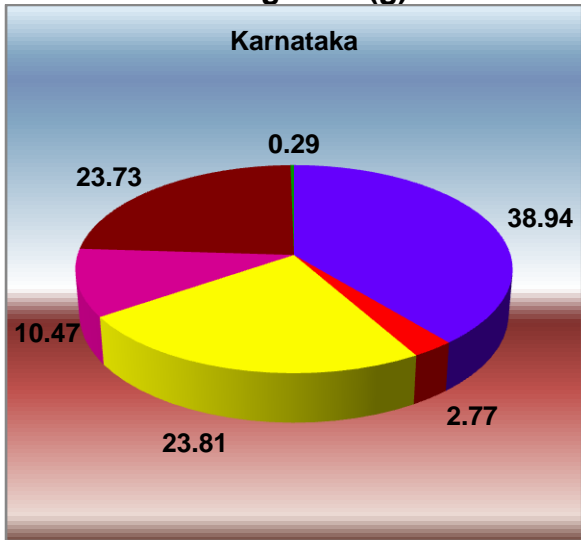


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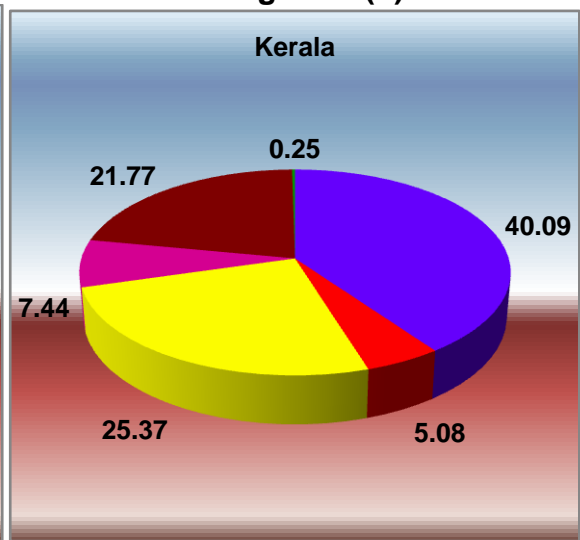


Figure-2 (i)

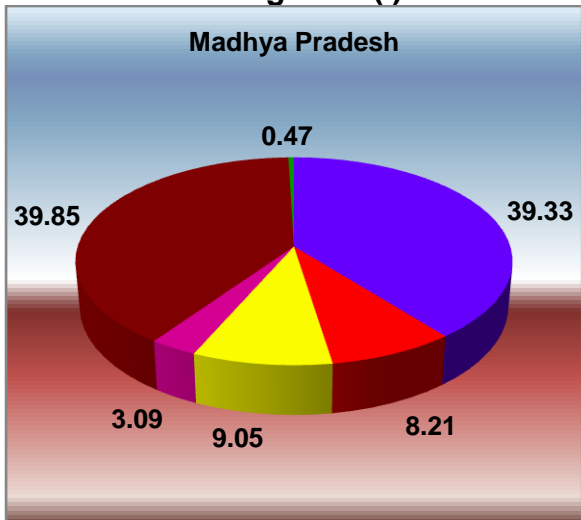


Figure-2 (j)

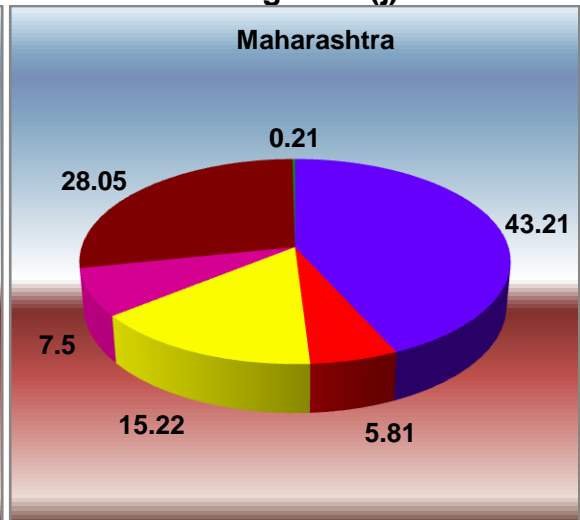


Figure-2 (k)

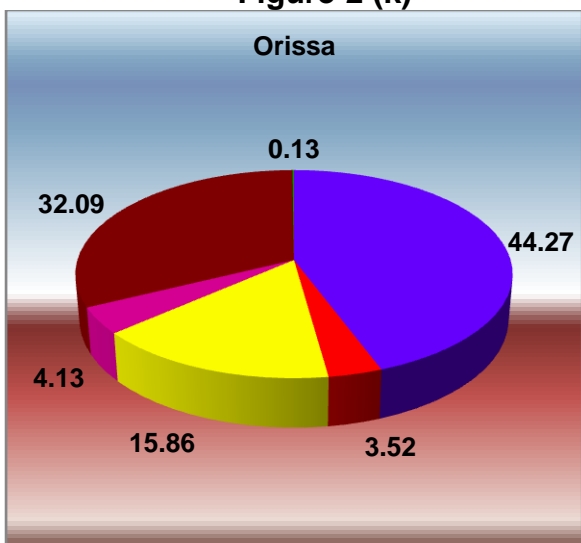
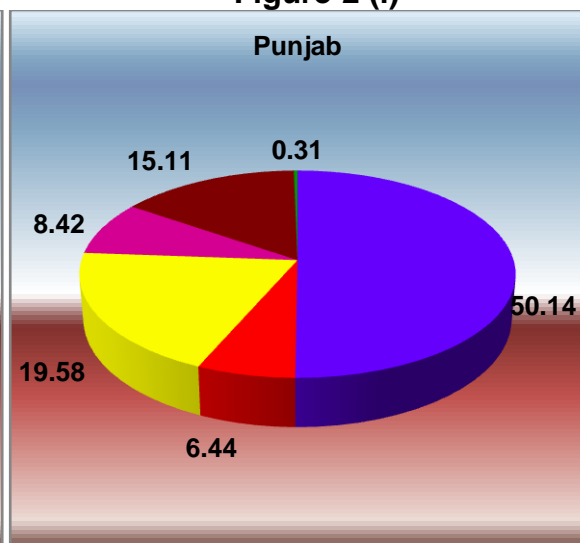
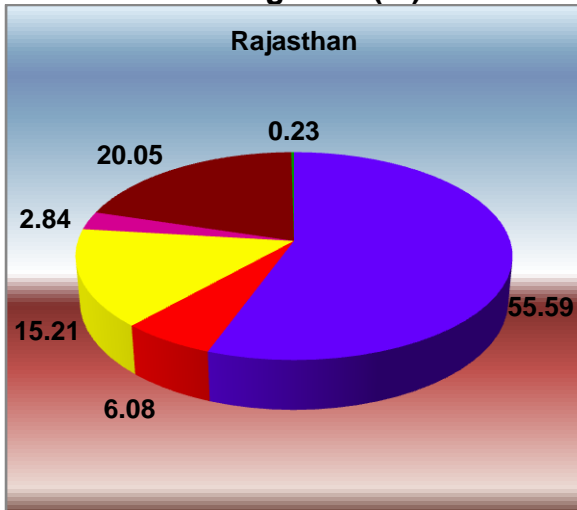


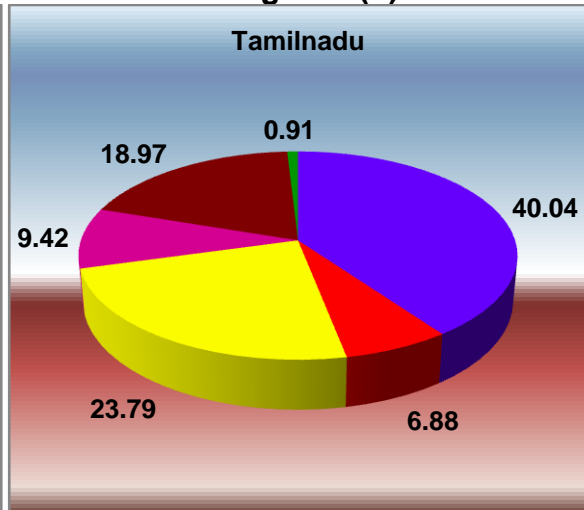
Figure-2 (l)



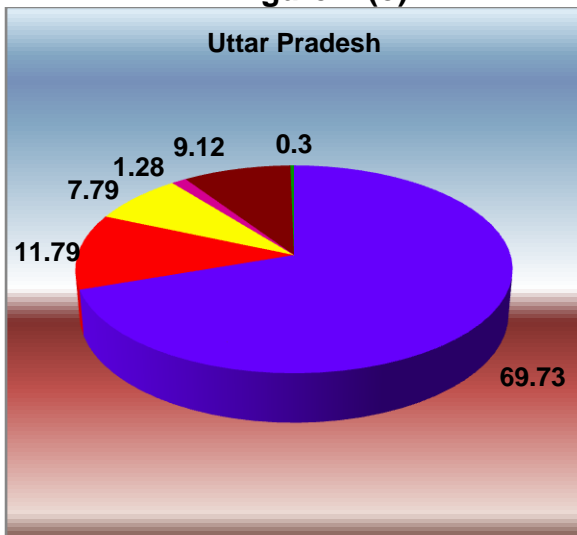
**Figure-2 (m)**



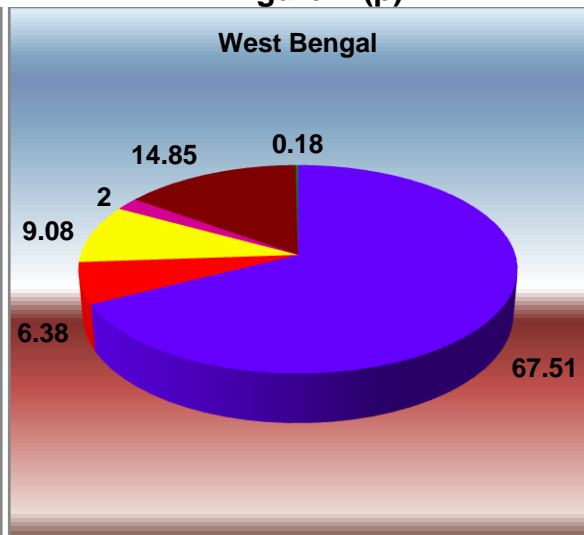
**Figure-2(n)**



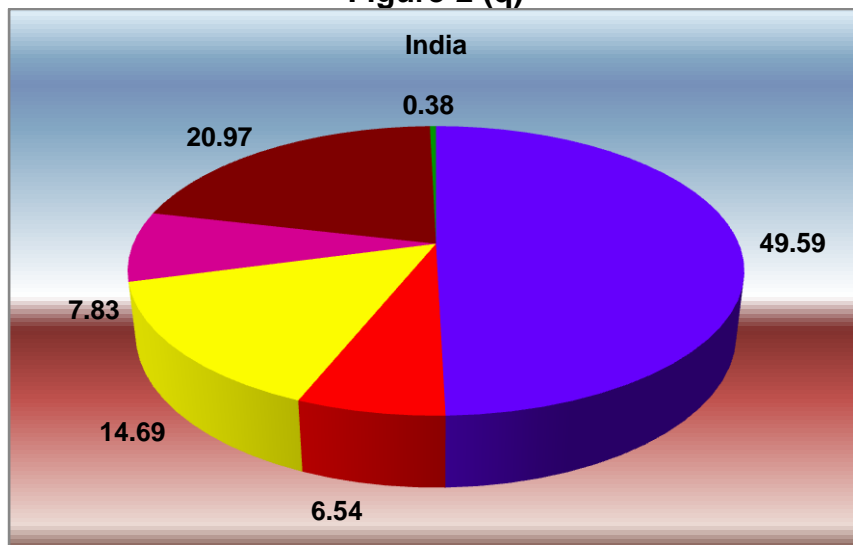
**Figure-2 (o)**



**Figure-2 (p)**



**Figure-2 (q)**



**d. InterStatevariations in number of higher educational institutions and teachers:**

A university is a place where new ideas germinate and grow steady. It is a place where creative minds converge, interact with each other and construct visions of new realities. India made intensive efforts to improve access to higher education and the Government supported higher education by setting up universities and colleges. At the time of Independence of India, there were only 20 Universities and 500 Colleges and in 2011 the numbers are increased to 29 times in the case of the Universities and 71 times in the case of colleges. The current study tried to find out variations among the States with regard to number of universities, colleges and teachers.

Table-12 represents the number of universities in various States of India.

**Table-12**  
**Number of universities in various States of India-2004-05 to 2010-11**

States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Average	CV (in percent)
Andhra Pradesh	25	21	21	30	33	31	45	29	26.31
Assam	6	6	6	6	6	8	9	7	17.29
Bihar	11	13	15	17	17	20	21	16	20.42
Gujarat	16	17	21	24	24	26	34	23	24.27
Haryana	7	8	8	10	12	12	22	11	42.02
Jammu and Kashmir	5	6	7	8	8	10	11	8	24.93
Karnataka	21	23	24	27	32	35	41	29	23.24
Kerala	8	9	9	10	10	11	16	10	23.41
Madhya Pradesh	15	17	17	18	19	21	27	19	19.03
Maharashtra	37	38	39	42	42	42	44	41	5.87
Orissa	10	11	12	13	13	15	18	13	18.83
Punjab	5	7	10	12	13	14	17	11	34.40
Rajasthan	18	20	21	22	22	24	44	24	33.46
Tamilnadu	33	39	40	45	50	53	59	46	18.32
Uttar Pradesh	29	32	33	36	36	45	58	38	24.05
West Bengal	14	18	18	20	20	20	26	19	17.15
India	375	417	429	474	501	584	654	491	18.62

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2010-11,  
CV: Co-efficient of variation.

At the All India level, the number of universities had increased from 375 in 2004-05 to 654 in 2010-11. In all the States there had been increase in the number of

universities. In the reference period on an average, Tamilnadu had the highest number of universities (46), while Assam had got the lowest number of universities (7). The number of universities was more consistent in the State of Maharashtra, since the estimated coefficient of variation was found to be the lowest (5.87 percent).

Table-13 represents the number of colleges in various States of India.

**Table-13**  
**Number of colleges in various States of India-2004-05 to 2010-11**

States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Average	CV (in percent)
Andhra Pradesh	1839	2768	2863	3264	3648	4473	4780	3376	28.00
Assam	388	439	443	455	481	546	585	477	13.13
Bihar	851	901	1027	1155	1271	1301	1329	1119	16.17
Gujarat	900	990	1160	1397	1420	1618	1815	1329	23.11
Haryana	314	337	432	634	851	1002	1054	661	43.78
Jammu and Kashmir	221	234	243	253	360	403	416	304	25.93
Karnataka	1204	1380	1432	2436	2765	2979	3098	2185	34.77
Kerala	395	572	624	873	947	1448	1562	917	44.73
Madhya Pradesh	1078	1095	1198	1524	1871	1911	2009	1527	24.69
Maharashtra	1786	2416	2423	3363	3849	4446	4512	3256	30.53
Orissa	882	911	937	941	954	974	1089	955	6.39
Punjab	363	460	475	502	669	878	956	615	34.14
Rajasthan	841	1076	1125	1277	1456	1610	2435	1403	34.36
Tamilnadu	991	1145	1259	1397	1437	1736	1985	1421	22.33
Uttar Pradesh	1935	2714	2725	2837	2881	3104	4049	2892	20.09
West Bengal	546	643	658	805	819	841	857	738	15.19
India	16009	20769	21108	23099	24882	25938	32974	23540	20.75

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2010-11,  
CV: Co-efficient of variation.

Between 2004-05 to 2010-11, At the All India level, there had been double fold increase in the number of colleges. In the reference period, on an average, Andhra Pradesh had got highest number of colleges (3376), while the lowest number of colleges was found in Jammu and Kashmir (304). There had been less fluctuation in number of colleges in the State of Orissa, since the estimated coefficient of variation in number of college was found to be the lowest in the State of Orissa (6.39 percent).

Table-14 represents the number of teachers in various States of India.

**Table-14**  
**Number of teachers in various States of India-2004-05 to 2010-11**

States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Average	CV (in percent)
Andhra Pradesh	42791	44248	65154	79049	79361	79517	93120	69034	25.77
Assam	14451	14943	15145	15417	15726	15885	19253	15831	9.26
Bihar	29793	30807	32508	34099	34411	34567	35100	33041	5.76
Gujarat	16256	16809	18814	20207	20519	20675	21491	19253	9.75
Haryana	10160	10506	12351	19552	19864	20020	21416	16267	28.47
Jammu and Kashmir	4284	4428	4654	4882	5194	5350	5396	4884	8.46
Karnataka	52011	53782	55412	63743	64055	64211	120937	67736	32.85
Kerala	20886	21598	24529	26194	26506	26621	29863	25171	11.48
Madhya Pradesh	16946	17523	21754	25128	25440	25596	30911	23328	19.66
Maharashtra	57937	59910	65923	76602	76914	77070	86915	71610	13.70
Orissa	21134	21854	21951	22086	22398	22554	29807	23112	11.97
Punjab	11631	12027	17027	20867	21179	21335	22133	18028	23.32
Rajasthan	13747	14215	24231	27627	27939	28095	28456	23473	26.18
Tamilnadu	51751	53514	65254	77270	77582	77956	84934	69752	17.34
Uttar Pradesh	31160	32221	52154	67007	67319	68521	70825	55601	29.02
West Bengal	25091	25945	26454	27650	28962	29118	32058	27897	7.87
India	471931	488003	493245	652665	725487	785426	812387	632735	21.61

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2010-11,  
CV: Co-efficient of variation.

At the All India level there had been an increase in the number of teachers from 4,71,931 in 2004-05 to 8,12,387 in 2010-11. In the reference period, on an average, Maharashtra had got highest number of teachers (71,610), while the lowest number of teachers was found in Jammu and Kashmir (4,884). The number of teachers was more consistent in the State of Bihar, since the estimated coefficient of variation was found to be the lowest (5.76 percent) for the State of Bihar.

Table-15 (a) and (b) represents the plan and non plan budget expenditure on higher education in various States of India.

**Table-15 (a)**  
**Plan and non-plan budget expenditure on higher education**  
**in various States of India 2004-05 to 2010-11**

(Rs. in millions)

States	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Andhra Pradesh	48.70	5725.07	622.14	8625.97	633.15	9945.32	633.15	9945.32
Assam	261.56	2340.95	108.19	2612.05	57.45	2606.62	58.03	3845.71
Bihar	67.23	5249.67	7.84	7643.31	520.62	7786.18	740.05	7365.58
Gujarat	54.79	3408.88	78.57	3511.12	119.92	3685.67	338.29	3823.15
Haryana	203.01	1749.17	212.18	1901.41	477.55	2062.14	2405.23	2236.00
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	921.11	0.00	515.87	0.00	1175.03	0.00	1348.41
Karnataka	110.20	4865.89	175.91	4912.44	282.79	5172.54	593.94	5472.33
Kerala	232.05	4982.51	336.15	4858.18	286.71	5092.13	355.38	5675.14
Madhya Pradesh	281.37	2787.36	845.82	2892.12	135.60	2998.95	313.35	3397.14
Maharashtra	101.45	8954.92	237.83	10701.73	846.71	12906.50	342.12	12854.24
Orissa	851.83	2166.77	1120.30	2323.58	1525.71	2741.67	1740.66	3397.36
Punjab	0.00	1893.54	5.10	2250.06	7.22	1944.18	92.50	2504.69
Rajasthan	59.12	2585.73	134.80	2750.50	130.00	2799.36	151.86	2628.53
Tamilnadu	27.31	5007.54	57.63	5403.79	24.50	5855.97	47.43	6303.39
Uttar Pradesh	620.36	5108.48	459.93	5661.21	1302.85	6429.74	981.28	6770.27
West Bengal	65.03	5705.03	115.00	6233.91	162.64	6587.21	264.44	7548.20
India	13050.92	81981.20	15879.42	94254.06	22581.61	102829.26	30558.20	112556.15

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2010-11,

(Contd...)

**Table-15 (b)**  
**Plan and non-plan budget expenditure on higher education**  
**in various States of India 2004-05 to 2010-11**  
**(Rs. in millions)**

States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Andhra Pradesh	3252.80	7899.36	3431.25	8783.42	5627.50	12835.44
Assam	109.50	4595.16	296.64	4565.35	605.93	7563.16
Bihar	580.40	8762.44	1723.63	7637.79	1156.84	10671.18
Gujarat	369.20	4625.32	985.46	5141.78	980.46	7606.46
Haryana	1737.27	2639.38	1762.79	4558.77	1473.25	5557.83
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1353.66	0.00	1819.24	0.00	2221.87
Karnataka	1100.88	5862.99	1414.28	6107.91	3611.08	10794.55
Kerala	548.02	6898.21	723.60	7101.72	1416.76	8671.48
Madhya Pradesh	549.80	3886.14	231.40	4351.96	183.16	5484.30
Maharashtra	335.99	14992.77	197.33	16347.64	336.81	26261.75
Orissa	273.37	5578.71	411.68	8641.68	1795.76	11261.08
Punjab	25.00	4209.68	0.00	4774.78	51.84	3380.14
Rajasthan	96.70	3359.32	164.49	5237.99	219.51	5783.69
Tamilnadu	152.81	8294.30	284.19	10171.40	229.03	14148.65
Uttar Pradesh	599.93	7436.07	388.08	10047.88	336.77	12875.85
West Bengal	714.21	7879.63	436.12	13134.62	870.46	15827.99
India	49602.47	136447.64	55564.05	171807.06	75079.50	216614.65

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2010-11,  
CV: Co-efficient of variation

At the All India level there had been an increase in plan budget expenditure on higher education from Rs.13,050.92millionsin 2004-05 to Rs. 75,079.50 millionsin 2010-11 and non planbudget expenditure increased from Rs.81,981.20millions in 2004-05 to Rs.216,614.65millions in 2010-11.

Table-16 represents the average plan and non plan budget expenditure on higher education in various States of India.

**Table-16**  
**Average plan and non plan budget expenditure on higher education**  
**in various States of India 2004-05 to 2010-11**  
**(Rs. in millions)**

States	Average		CV (in percent)	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Andhra Pradesh	2518.85	9108.56	95.06	22.17
Assam	213.90	4018.43	85.41	42.08
Bihar	685.23	7873.73	81.49	19.13
Gujarat	418.10	4543.20	89.63	30.40
Haryana	1181.61	2957.82	68.77	46.65
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1336.45	0	38.87
Karnataka	1041.30	6169.81	109.72	31.39
Kerala	556.95	6182.77	69.04	21.35
Madhya Pradesh	362.93	3685.43	64.07	24.51
Maharashtra	342.61	14717.08	64.75	35.59
Orissa	1102.76	5158.70	51.92	63.65
Punjab	25.95	2993.87	54.13	35.49
Rajasthan	136.64	3592.16	34.47	34.65
Tamilnadu	117.56	7883.58	83.07	38.86
Uttar Pradesh	669.88	7761.35	48.52	32.92
West Bengal	375.41	8988.09	77.02	40.20
India	37473.74	130927.15	57.24	34.05

Source: CV: Co-efficient of variation

From Table-16, it is evident that in the reference period, on an average, the State of Andhra Pradesh had got highest plan budget expenditure of Rs.2,035.53millions, while the lowest expenditure was found in Punjab Rs.25.95millions, and the State of Maharashtra had got highest non plan budget expenditure of Rs.14,717.08millions, while the lowest expenditure was found in Jammu and Kashmir-Rs.1336.45 in millions.

The plan budget expenditure is more consistent in the State of Rajasthan, since the estimated coefficient of variation was found to be the lowest (34.47 percent) and non plan expenditure has more consistent in the State of Bihar (19.13 percent).

**e. InterState variations in estimated compound growth rate of gross enrolment ratio, number of universities, colleges and teachers in higher education:**

Table-17 represents the estimated compound growth rate of gross enrolment ratio, number of universities, colleges and teachers in higher education for various States of India.

**Table-17**  
**Estimated compound growth rate of gross enrolment ratio, number of universities, colleges and teachers in higher education in various States of India**

States	Gross enrolment Ratio		Number of Universities		Number of Colleges		Number of Teachers	
	Compound growth rate	R <sup>2</sup> Value	Compound growth rate	R <sup>2</sup> Value	Compound growth rate	R <sup>2</sup> Value	Compound growth rate	R <sup>2</sup> Value
Andhra Pradesh	11.8*	0.78	11.3*	0.72	15.8*	0.94	14.1*	0.86
Assam	10.6	0.79	6.6*	0.64	8.0*	0.89	3.7*	0.71
Bihar	12.4*	0.86	11.0	0.34	8.5*	0.94	2.8*	0.89
Gujarat	13.2*	0.77	12.3*	0.94	12.5	0.25	4.9*	0.90
Haryana	15.0*	0.97	18.1*	0.86	26.1*	0.96	15.4*	0.86
Jammu and Kashmir	15.6*	0.73	13.4*	0.97	12.8*	0.90	4.3*	0.97
Karnataka	12.1*	0.78	11.8*	0.97	19.7*	0.91	11.4*	0.66
Kerala	11.1*	0.73	8.9*	0.83	25.7*	0.97	5.8*	0.92
Madhya Pradesh	2.2	0.11	5.6*	0.87	13.0*	0.93	10.2*	0.92
Maharashtra	12.7*	0.77	2.9*	0.92	17.3*	0.95	6.9*	0.93
Orissa	8.2*	0.64	9.2*	0.94	2.8*	0.82	4.1	0.54
Punjab	4.7	0.23	20.9*	0.92	17.6*	0.95	12.5*	0.82
Rajasthan	15.6*	0.80	11.7*	0.66	16.4*	0.93	14.1*	0.74
Tamilnadu	12.8*	0.68	9.7*	0.98	11.5*	0.98	9.0*	0.88
Uttar Pradesh	9.2*	0.78	10.7*	0.96	9.5*	0.81	16.3*	0.81
West Bengal	8.5*	0.94	8.1*	0.82	7.8*	0.88	3.8*	0.95
India	9.6*	0.89	9.3*	0.97	10.4*	0.92	11.2*	0.92

Source: Calculated figures based on data compiled.

\* Statistically significant at 1 percent level.

At the All India level and in majority of the States the estimated compound growth rate of gross enrolment ratio, number of universities, colleges and teachers were statistically significant. The estimated compound growth rate of gross enrolment ratio was found to be the highest in Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan (15.6 percent). The estimated compound growth rate of number of universities was found to be the highest in Punjab (20.90 percent). While Haryana had the highest

compound growth rate of number of colleges (26.10 percent) Uttar Pradesh had the highest compound growth rate of number of teachers (16.3 percent). This is in tune with earlier finding of Dhumal and Raju (2012), AjitMondal (2013), Deepti Gupta and Navneet Gupta (2012) that there had been significant growth in students enrolment, number of colleges and number of universities in India.

**f. Analysis of InterState disparity in gross enrolment ratio in higher education through Squared euclidean dissimilarity coefficient matrix:**

The Squared euclidean dissimilarity coefficient matrix has been used to identify the distance in the gross enrolment ratio in higher education among Indian States. Through SEDCM, it could be seen how far each State lay from the other State. Table-18 depicts Squaredeuclidean dissimilarity coefficient matrix for gross enrolment ratio in higher education.

**Table-18**

**Squared euclidean dissimilarity coefficient matrix for gross enrolment ratio in higher education**

States	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Jammu and Kashmir	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamilnadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
Andhra Pradesh	0															
Assam	245.98	0														
Bihar	350.66	9.26	0													
Gujarat	51.13	76.32	138.26	0												
Haryana	19.28	128.11	206.21	7.84	0											
Jammu and Kashmir	159.36	11.72	39.96	37.31	70.02	0										
Karnataka	8.41	167.94	255.91	18.47	2.86	101.09	0									
Kerala	48.20	76.83	139.32	2.89	7.24	32.46	19.21	0								
Madhya Pradesh	219.29	16.69	34.61	59.41	110.40	30.31	141.92	72.65	0							
Maharashtra	3.60	241.33	344.54	46.29	19.06	161.53	7.17	49.80	200.93	0						
Orissa	159.87	10.01	37.96	31.37	68.16	4.69	97.30	33.88	12.15	153.87	0					
Punjab	82.64	46.89	97.02	3.79	22.24	20.45	39.01	7.60	34.25	76.24	13.61	0				
Rajasthan	134.07	23.85	59.29	31.05	55.88	2.21	83.98	22.93	45.96	140.20	10.91	19.08	0			
Tamilnadu	20.25	400.77	531.46	135.20	78.15	283.51	54.77	126.71	372.69	31.22	290.53	183.76	245.57	0		
Uttar Pradesh	157.90	9.83	38.09	31.45	67.09	2.78	96.54	32.26	15.64	153.80	0.25	14.06	7.98	286.72	0	
West Bengal	267.76	2.32	7.89	85.87	143.34	21.76	183.79	91.23	10.02	257.56	13.94	53.62	37.84	431.67	15.21	0

Source: Calculated figures based on data compiled.

From Table-18, it is understood that Tamilnadu, Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have the highest Squared Euclidean Distance, implying thereby they are being dissimilar States. The most homogenous States were Orissa and Uttar Pradesh (0.25) followed by Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan (2.21) and the Assam and West Bengal (2.32).

The most dissimilar States, having the largest distance coefficient are Bihar and Tamilnadu (531.46) followed by Tamilnadu and West Bengal (431.67), Assam and Tamilnadu (400.77), Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnadu (372.69) and then Madhya Pradesh and Bihar (350.66). This is also because Tamilnadu stands far ahead of North Indian States.

**g. Identification of factors causing interState disparity in higher education:**

By using discriminant analysis the study tried to identify the significant factors causing interState disparity in gross enrolment ratio in higher education. Table-19 represents the estimated discriminant function coefficients of interState disparity in higher education as related to the selected variables.

**Table-19**  
**Estimated discriminant function co-efficients of interState disparity**  
**in higher education as related to the selected variables in all categories**

Items	Group-I Mean	Group-II Mean	Mean difference (xi)	Discriminant co-efficient (bi)	bi X xi	Relative Discriminating power (in percent)
State gross domestic product (Rupees. incrores) (X <sub>1</sub> )	2781.13	2570.13	211	0.000004672	0.10	0.29
Population in the age group of 18-23 years (in crores) (X <sub>2</sub> )	10503.25	4204.88	6298.37	0.00000002122	0.13	0.39
Per capita income (in rupees) (X <sub>3</sub> )	3024.5	2603.5	421	0.0001102	0.46	1.36
Budget expenditure on higher education (Rupees. in millions) (X <sub>4</sub> )	90913.38	41882.5	49030.88	0.0000009942	4.87	14.36
Number of central universities (X <sub>5</sub> )	1.75	1.38	0.38	0.6184	0.23	0.69
Number of Institutes of national importance (X <sub>6</sub> )	2.63	2.25	0.38	2.21462	0.84	2.48
Number of State public universities (X <sub>7</sub> )	21.38	10.13	11.25	0.6515	7.33	21.59
Number of State private universities (X <sub>8</sub> )	4.75	3.63	1.13	0.0024	0.00	0.01
Number of Government deemed universities (X <sub>9</sub> )	0.88	0.00	0.88	2.4591	2.16	6.37
Number of Private deemed universities (X <sub>10</sub> )	7.63	1.75	5.88	0.1981	1.16	3.43
Number of colleges (X <sub>11</sub> )	2039.50	857.38	1182.13	0.0085	10.05	29.60
Number of teachers (X <sub>12</sub> )	51740.50	18761.75	32978.75	0.0002	6.60	19.43

Source: Calculated figures based on data compiled.

From Table-19 it is evident that number of colleges is a significant factor causing interState disparity in higher education since it accounted for 29.60 percent change in interState disparity in higher education. Number of State public universities and number of teachers respectively have contributed for 21.59 percent and 19.43 percent of variation in enrolment in different States. However, number of State

private universities has contributed only 0.01 percent change in enrolment in different States. The estimated discriminant function was statistically valid as indicated by Mahalanobis 'D' square value of 10.193. The canonical correlation which is the measure of the degree of association between the selected variables was 0.982. To test the significance of lambda it was transformed to chi square value-26.759 and it's significance level indicates that the two groups had differed.

#### **4.1.2. Gender disparity in enrolment in higher education:**

##### **a. State wise gross enrolment of men and women in higher education:**

Education of girls is vital not only on grounds of social justice but also because it accelerates social transformation. Education has a direct impact on women empowerment as it creates in them awareness about their rights, their capabilities and the choices and opportunities available to them. Studies have indicated that there is a strong correlation between female education and several developmental indicators such as increased economic productivity, improvement in health, delayed age at marriage, lower fertility, increased political participation and effective investments in the next generation. However, there exist gender disparity in enrolment in higher education in various States. Table-20 (a) and (b) represents the State wise gross enrolment of men and women in higher education.

**Table-20 (a)**  
**State wise gross enrolment of men and women in higher education**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	6.59 (62.42)	3.97 (37.58)	8.84 (62.71)	5.26 (37.29)	9.36 (61.55)	5.84 (38.45)
Assam	1.25 (58.60)	0.88 (41.40)	1.44 (66.54)	0.72 (33.46)	1.45 (67.31)	0.70 (32.69)
Bihar	4.18 (75.54)	1.35 (24.46)	4.30 (82.03)	0.94 (17.97)	4.40 (81.54)	0.99 (18.46)
Gujarat	3.71 (57.53)	2.74 (42.47)	3.74 (56.31)	2.90 (43.69)	3.39 (58.47)	2.4 (41.53)
Haryana	1.50 (56.90)	1.14 (43.10)	1.68 (56.50)	1.29 (43.50)	2.02 (57.27)	1.51 (42.73)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.44 (55.51)	0.35 (44.49)	0.91 (57.54)	0.67 (42.46)	0.73 (55.36)	0.59 (44.64)
Karnataka	3.93 (55.65)	3.13 (44.35)	5.65 (59.41)	3.86 (40.59)	6.34 (59.74)	4.27 (40.26)
Kerala	1.28 (41.19)	1.84 (58.81)	2.06 (45.93)	2.43 (54.07)	2.05 (45.61)	2.45 (54.39)
Madhya Pradesh	5.21 (68.70)	2.37 (31.30)	6.57 (67.90)	3.10 (32.10)	6.98 (70.20)	2.96 (29.80)
Maharashtra	9.56 (62.34)	5.77 (37.66)	10.39 (61.81)	6.42 (38.19)	11.11 (61.50)	6.95 (38.50)
Orissa	2.93 (80.03)	0.73 (19.97)	3.36 (81.52)	0.76 (18.48)	3.52 (80.36)	0.86 (19.64)
Punjab	1.36 (48.72)	1.43 (51.28)	1.86 (53.58)	1.61 (46.42)	2.04 (54.68)	1.69 (45.32)
Rajasthan	2.62 (66.54)	1.32 (33.46)	3.27 (67.01)	1.6 (32.99)	3.47 (66.18)	1.77 (33.82)
Tamilnadu	4.29 (53.11)	3.79 (46.89)	7.69 (58.12)	5.54 (41.88)	9.16 (57.73)	6.71 (42.27)
Uttar Pradesh	9.26 (61.44)	5.81 (38.56)	10.94 (62.18)	6.65 (37.82)	12.09 (63.55)	6.93 (36.45)
West Bengal	4.70 (62.99)	2.76 (37.01)	5.06 (64.31)	2.80 (35.69)	5.14 (38.46)	3.21 (38.46)
India	71.35 (60.59)	46.41 (39.41)	88.31 (61.66)	54.91 (38.84)	95.93 (61.68)	59.59 (38.32)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2010-11.  
 Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

(Contd....)

**Table-20(b)**  
**State wise gross enrolment of men and women in higher education**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	10.14 (63.61)	5.80 (36.39)	11.03 (66.89)	5.46 (33.11)	10.68 (64.60)	5.85 (35.40)	16.33 (58.19)	11.73 (41.81)
Assam	1.77 (64.44)	0.98 (35.56)	2.10 (66.73)	1.04 (33.27)	2.17 (66.42)	1.09 (33.58)	2.59 (51.60)	2.43 (48.40)
Bihar	6.42 (72.32)	2.46 (27.68)	6.57 (69.98)	2.82 (30.02)	8.93 (68.75)	4.06 (31.25)	7.89 (60.15)	5.22 (39.85)
Gujarat	4.93 (60.75)	3.19 (39.25)	5.75 (60.82)	3.70 (39.18)	6.51 (60.82)	4.19 (39.15)	8.47 (58.27)	6.06 (41.73)
Haryana	2.61 (58.89)	1.82 (41.11)	3.44 (59.80)	2.31 (40.20)	3.52 (59.39)	2.41 (40.61)	4.58 (60.02)	3.05 (39.98)
Jammu and Kashmir	1.31 (58.59)	0.93 (41.41)	1.40 (56.15)	1.09 (43.85)	1.49 (53.84)	1.28 (46.16)	1.39 (52.78)	1.24 (47.22)
Karnataka	5.03 (57.53)	3.71 (42.47)	8.01 (56.38)	6.20 (43.62)	7.13 (56.63)	5.46 (43.57)	9.65 (53.83)	8.27 (46.16)
Kerala	2.15 (46.97)	2.43 (53.03)	1.90 (45.11)	2.31 (54.89)	1.99 (45.84)	2.36 (54.16)	3.06 (42.89)	4.08 (57.11)
Madhya Pradesh	4.77 (59.54)	3.24 (40.46)	5.35 (57.48)	3.96 (42.52)	7.27 (58.68)	5.12 (41.32)	6.83 (58.55)	4.83 (41.45)
Maharashtra	19.35 (61.62)	12.06 (38.38)	14.92 (59.82)	10.02 (40.18)	17.16 (62.71)	10.20 (37.29)	20.92 (58.50)	14.85 (41.50)
Orissa	3.16 (77.00)	0.94 (23.00)	3.39 (76.92)	1.01 (23.08)	3.97 (74.13)	1.38 (25.87)	4.43 (56.87)	3.36 (43.13)
Punjab	1.69 (50.37)	1.66 (49.63)	1.76 (51.71)	1.64 (48.29)	1.85 (53.11)	1.63 (46.89)	4.12 (65.31)	2.18 (34.69)
Rajasthan	3.72 (61.61)	2.32 (38.39)	4.68 (61.98)	2.87 (38.02)	4.88 (63.68)	2.78 (36.32)	9.18 (60.87)	5.90 (39.13)
Tamilnadu	6.51 (53.47)	5.67 (46.53)	7.29 (55.48)	5.85 (44.52)	7.711 (55.67)	6.14 (44.33)	13.69 (56.87)	10.38 (43.13)
Uttar Pradesh	14.76 (65.58)	7.74 (34.42)	14.59 (62.20)	8.86 (37.80)	15.11 (59.59)	10.24 (40.41)	19.76 (50.36)	19.48 (49.64)
West Bengal	6.86 (63.06)	4.02 (36.94)	6.87 (59.46)	4.68 (40.54)	7.36 (58.92)	5.13 (41.08)	7.61 (57.52)	5.62 (42.48)
India	105.74 (61.44)	66.37 (38.56)	112.27 (60.69)	72.72 (39.31)	124.44 (60.00)	82.96 (40.00)	154.66 (56.24)	120.33 (43.76)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2010-11.  
Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

In the reference period, the number of men enrolled in higher education increased from 71.35 lakhs to 154.66 lakhs, while the number of women students enrolled increased from 46.41 lakhs to 120.33 lakhs. In all the States the percentage of women enrolled was lower than that of men. However, at the All India level in the reference period percentage of women enrolled in higher education increased from 39.41 percent to 43.76 percent. Table-21 represents the State wise average gross enrolment of men and women in higher education.

**Table-21**  
**State wise average gross enrolment of**  
**men and women in higher education**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	Average		CV(in percent)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	10.42 (62.43)	6.27 (37.57)	26.58	36.83
Assam	1.82 (61.89)	1.12 (38.10)	24.54	49.33
Bihar	6.10 (70.51)	2.55 (29.49)	28.64	59.24
Gujarat	5.21 (59.16)	3.60 (40.84)	32.75	31.95
Haryana	2.76 (58.85)	1.93 (41.15)	37.88	33.02
Jammu and Kashmir	1.09 (55.49)	0.88 (44.51)	34.13	37.14
Karnataka	6.53 (56.72)	4.98 (43.28)	27.24	32.61
Kerala	2.07 (44.79)	2.56 (55.21)	23.43	25.5
Madhya Pradesh	6.14 (62.68)	3.65 (37.32)	15.09	25.83
Maharashtra	14.77 (60.94)	9.47 (39.06)	28.52	32.39
Orissa	3.54 (73.21)	1.29 (26.79)	13.3	66.37
Punjab	2.09 (55.30)	1.69 (44.70)	40.19	12.66
Rajasthan	4.54 (63.14)	2.65 (36.86)	44.61	54.06
Tamilnadu	8.05 (56.11)	6.30 (43.89)	33.33	29.6
Uttar Pradesh	13.79 (59.48)	9.39 (40.52)	23.02	46.24
West Bengal	6.23 (60.69)	4.03 (39.31)	18.09	26.45
India	107.53 (59.93)	71.90 (40.07)	23.17	31.49

Source: Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.  
CV: Co-efficient of variation.

The average percentage of women enrolled in higher education was lower (40.07 percent) than that of men (59.93 percent). This finding is in support of the earlier findings of Shiralashetti (2007) and Afzal (2008) that higher education in India female students were lagging behind the male student in enrolment in higher education. The gross enrolment of men was more consistent in the State of Orissa, since the estimated coefficient of variation was found to be the lowest (13.3 percent)

and women enrolment it was more consisted in Punjab as the estimated coefficient of variation was found to be lowest in Punjab (12.66 percent).

Table-22 (a) and (b) represents the State wise gross enrolment ratio of men and women in higher education.

**Table-22 (a)**  
**State wise gross enrolment ratio of men and women in higher education**  
**(in percent)**

States	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	14.57	8.55	17.85	10.79	19.15	12.09
Assam	8.17	5.70	8.95	4.60	8.92	4.39
Bihar	8.44	3.19	9.17	2.22	9.16	2.27
Gujarat	11.88	9.29	10.74	9.46	9.53	7.76
Haryana	11.07	10.06	11.27	11.12	13.05	12.57
Jammu and Kashmir	6.76	6.29	13.65	11.34	10.89	9.80
Karnataka	12.72	10.36	15.76	11.73	17.78	12.96
Kerala	8.15	9.96	10.91	12.20	11.04	12.56
Madhya Pradesh	14.15	7.40	17.42	9.54	17.93	8.81
Maharashtra	15.17	10.92	15.76	11.72	16.58	12.52
Orissa	13.62	3.48	15.06	3.49	15.94	3.96
Punjab	9.40	11.23	11.99	12.09	13.03	12.69
Rajasthan	7.55	4.31	9.29	5.25	9.54	5.59
Tamilnadu	13.03	9.95	19.04	13.68	23.39	16.89
Uttar Pradesh	9.21	6.84	10.56	7.77	11.35	7.84
West Bengal	10.00	6.09	10.35	5.98	10.60	6.90
India	11.58	8.17	13.54	9.35	14.53	10.02

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2010-11.

(Contd....)

**Table-22 (b)**  
**State wise gross enrolment ratio of men and women in higher education**  
**(in percent)**

States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	20.60	12.50	22.20	11.70	21.20	12.30	32.10	24.40
Assam	9.90	5.90	11.40	6.10	11.50	6.20	13.30	13.40
Bihar	11.30	5.10	11.00	5.50	14.10	7.50	11.80	9.10
Gujarat	14.20	10.40	16.40	11.90	18.30	13.20	23.50	18.80
Haryana	16.10	13.30	21.00	16.50	21.20	16.80	27.20	20.70
Jammu and Kashmir	17.50	13.50	18.10	15.40	18.70	17.60	17.00	16.70
Karnataka	14.30	11.40	22.60	18.80	19.80	16.30	26.60	24.30
Kerala	12.50	14.10	11.20	13.70	12.00	14.20	18.80	25.10
Madhya Pradesh	11.30	8.90	12.40	10.50	16.50	13.10	15.10	11.90
Maharashtra	29.00	20.70	22.20	16.90	25.30	16.90	30.70	24.20
Orissa	13.80	4.20	14.50	4.50	16.60	5.90	18.10	14.10
Punjab	9.80	11.30	10.20	11.10	10.60	10.90	23.60	14.50
Rajasthan	9.30	6.70	11.40	7.90	11.50	7.40	20.90	15.20
Tamilnadu	17.70	16.00	19.70	16.50	20.70	17.20	36.50	29.10
Uttar Pradesh	12.40	7.80	11.90	8.60	12.00	9.50	15.20	17.40
West Bengal	13.10	8.40	12.90	9.50	13.60	10.20	13.80	10.90
India	15.02	10.07	15.08	11.04	17.01	12.07	20.80	17.90

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2010-11.

Table-22 (a) and (b) implies that in the reference period the gross enrolment ratio of men increased from 11.58 percent to 20.8 percent, while that of women increased from 8.17 percent to 17.9 percent. In all the States the gross enrolment ratio of women was lower than that of men. Table-23 represents the State wise average gross enrolment ratio of men and women in higher education.

**Table-23**  
**State wise average gross enrolment ratio of**  
**men and women in higher education**  
**(in percent)**

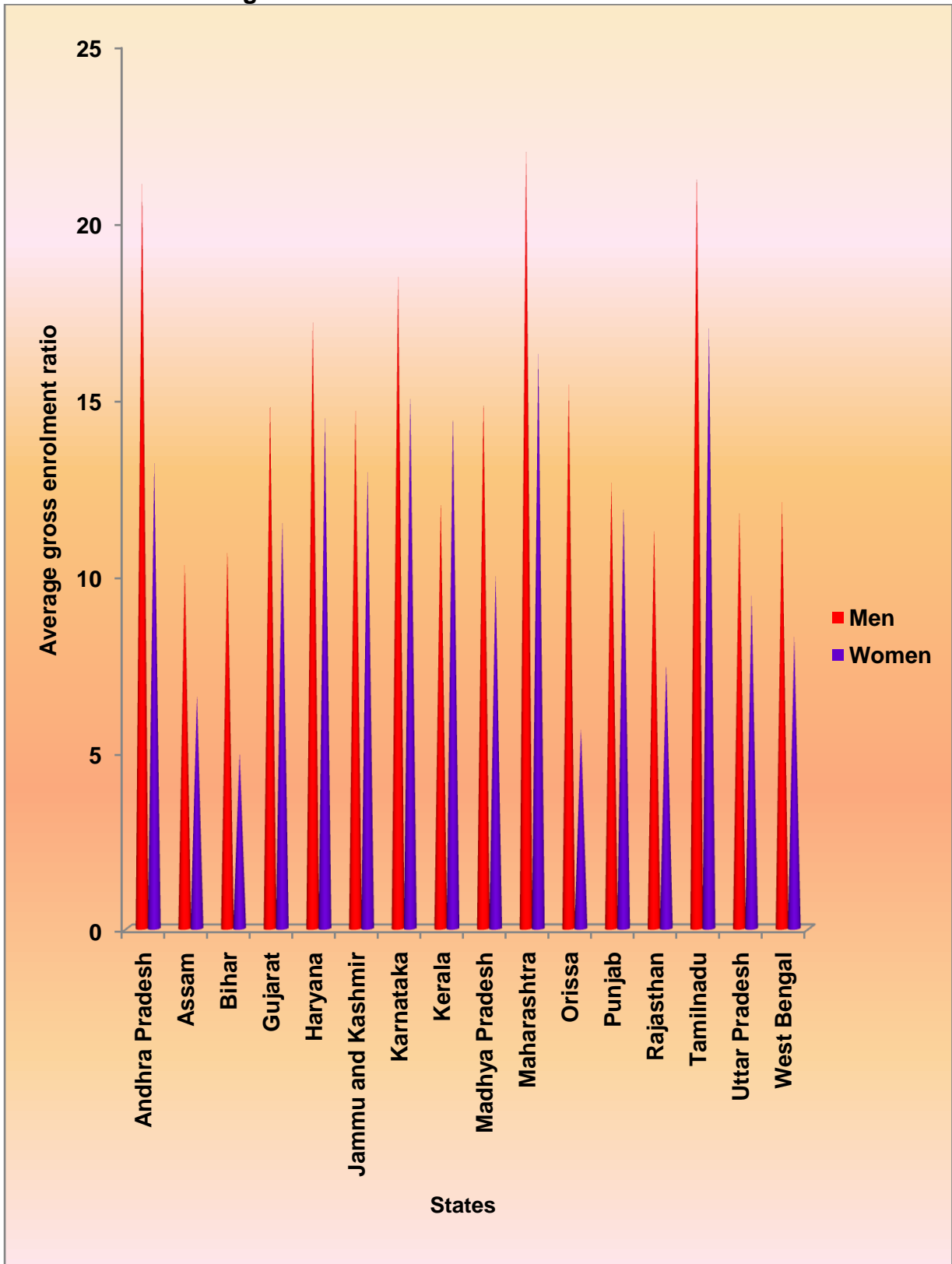
States	Average		CV	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	21.10	13.19	24.00	35.98
Assam	10.31	6.61	16.43	43.09
Bihar	10.71	4.98	16.94	49.03
Gujarat	14.94	11.54	30.32	29.39
Haryana	17.27	14.44	32.58	24.00
Jammu and Kashmir	14.66	12.95	28.17	29.03
Karnataka	18.51	15.12	24.44	30.80
Kerala	12.09	14.55	25.02	31.06
Madhya Pradesh	14.97	10.02	15.54	18.11
Maharashtra	22.10	16.27	27.07	28.14
Orissa	15.37	5.66	9.73	62.31
Punjab	12.66	11.97	36.49	9.90
Rajasthan	11.35	7.48	36.07	44.92
Tamilnadu	21.44	17.05	31.77	32.01
Uttar Pradesh	11.80	9.39	14.47	35.73
West Bengal	12.05	8.28	12.74	22.38
India	15.37	11.23	17.53	26.27

Source: CV: Co-efficient of variation

The average gross enrolment ratio of women was only 11.23 percent as compared to that of men-15.37 percent. The gross enrolment ratio for men is more consistent in the State of Orissa, since the estimated coefficient of variation was found to be the lowest (9.73 percent) and more consistency was found in the enrolment of women in Punjab as the estimated coefficient of variation was found to be lowest in Punjab (9.90 percent).

Figure-3 represents the average gross enrolment ratio of men and women in higher education in various States of India.

**Figure-3**  
**Average gross enrolment ratio of men and women in**  
**higher education in various states of India**



**b. Estimated sopher's disparity index in enrolment in higher education in various States of India:**

The study tried to analyse gender disparity in enrolment in higher education for the selected States by calculating Sopher's disparity index and table-22 presents the same information.

**Table-24**  
**Estimated sopher's disparity index in enrolment in higher education in various States of India**

States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Average
Andhra Pradesh	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.27	0.35	0.30	0.18	0.27
Assam	0.17	0.32	0.34	0.25	0.31	0.30	0.01	0.24
Bihar	0.46	0.66	0.65	0.39	0.34	0.32	0.13	0.42
Gujarat	0.12	0.06	0.10	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.13	0.13
Haryana	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.14	0.13	0.17	0.09
Jammu and Kashmir	0.03	0.10	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.06
Karnataka	0.11	0.16	0.17	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.12
Kerala	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.17	0.09
Madhya Pradesh	0.33	0.32	0.37	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.21
Maharashtra	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.21	0.16	0.24	0.15	0.18
Orissa	0.66	0.71	0.69	0.58	0.58	0.52	0.14	0.55
Punjab	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.28	0.07
Rajasthan	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.16	0.18	0.22	0.18	0.22
Tamilnadu	0.14	0.18	0.19	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.16	0.13
Uttar Pradesh	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.23	0.16	0.12	0.07	0.15
West Bengal	0.24	0.27	0.21	0.23	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.20
India	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.16	0.18	0.09	0.17

Source: Calculated figures based on the data compiled

Table-24 makes it evident that in all the States in the reference period there had been decline in gender disparity since there was a decline in the estimated Sopher's disparity index in all the States. On an average the gender disparity in higher education was found to be highest in the State of Orissa since estimated Sopher's disparity index was found to be higher for the State of Orissa (0.55), (Appendix II). However, there exist lowest gender disparity in Jammu and Kashmir as indicated by the low Sopher's disparity index (0.06).

**c. Gender disparity in course wise enrolment in higher education:**

Generally the women students are enrolled in traditional courses like arts and humanities, while more men students are enrolled in professional courses. Table-25 (a) and (b) represents the State wise gross enrolment of men and women in undergraduate courses.

**Table-25 (a)**  
**State wise gross enrolment of men and women in undergraduate courses**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	3.67 (55.69)	2.03 (51.13)	3.84 (43.44)	2.16 (41.06)	4.23 (45.19)	2.58 (44.18)	4.36 (43.00)	2.57 (44.31)
Assam	1.01 (80.80)	0.77 (87.50)	1.27 (88.19)	0.64 (88.89)	1.24 (85.52)	0.60 (85.71)	1.27 (71.75)	0.76 (77.55)
Bihar	2.11 (50.48)	1.13 (83.70)	3.38 (78.60)	0.77 (81.91)	3.38 (76.82)	0.77 (77.78)	3.73 (58.10)	1.58 (64.23)
Gujarat	1.98 (53.37)	1.72 (62.77)	2.25 (60.16)	1.91 (65.86)	1.54 (45.43)	1.37 (57.08)	1.69 (34.28)	1.61 (50.47)
Haryana	0.95 (63.33)	0.78 (68.42)	0.87 (51.79)	0.85 (65.89)	0.87 (43.07)	0.85 (56.29)	1.01 (38.70)	0.90 (49.45)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.38 (86.36)	0.31 (88.57)	0.58 (63.74)	0.39 (58.21)	0.44 (60.27)	0.40 (67.80)	0.58 (44.27)	0.45 (48.39)
Karnataka	1.53 (38.93)	1.39 (44.41)	1.53 (27.08)	1.39 (36.01)	1.58 (24.92)	1.38 (32.32)	1.43 (28.43)	1.31 (35.31)
Kerala	0.55 (42.97)	1.04 (56.52)	0.53 (25.73)	1.03 (42.39)	0.52 (25.37)	1.00 (40.82)	0.66 (30.70)	1.08 (44.44)
Madhya Pradesh	1.12 (21.50)	0.96 (40.51)	0.87 (13.24)	0.92 (29.68)	1.84 (26.36)	1.08 (36.49)	2.30 (48.22)	1.95 (60.19)
Maharashtra	4.68 (48.95)	3.41 (59.10)	3.63 (34.94)	3.11 (48.44)	3.63 (32.67)	3.11 (44.75)	5.79 (29.92)	5.03 (41.71)
Orissa	1.40 (47.78)	0.47 (64.38)	1.36 (40.48)	0.42 (55.26)	1.42 (40.34)	0.44 (51.16)	1.44 (45.57)	0.45 (47.87)
Punjab	0.79 (58.09)	0.95 (66.43)	0.79 (42.47)	0.93 (57.76)	0.82 (40.20)	0.96 (56.80)	0.68 (40.24)	0.96 (57.83)
Rajasthan	1.67 (63.74)	0.97 (73.48)	1.73 (52.91)	1.08 (67.50)	1.91 (55.04)	1.20 (67.80)	2.02 (54.30)	1.31 (56.47)
Tamilnadu	1.81 (42.19)	2.07 (54.62)	1.91 (24.84)	2.29 (41.34)	1.91 (20.85)	2.29 (34.13)	2.65 (40.71)	2.98 (52.56)
Uttar Pradesh	7.11 (76.78)	4.33 (74.53)	7.33 (67.00)	4.75 (71.43)	8.13 (67.25)	4.82 (69.55)	9.65 (65.38)	5.47 (70.67)
West Bengal	3.37 (71.70)	2.09 (75.72)	3.37 (66.60)	2.09 (74.64)	3.51 (68.29)	2.39 (74.45)	3.99 (58.16)	2.71 (67.41)
India	39.56 (55.44)	27.72 (59.73)	39.23 (44.42)	28.29 (51.52)	40.98 (42.72)	28.90 (48.50)	47.46 (44.88)	34.57 (52.09)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

(Contd....)

**Table-25 (b)**  
**State wise gross enrolment of men and women in undergraduate courses**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2008-09		2009-10		Average	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	4.25 (38.53)	2.28 (41.76)	3.60 (33.71)	2.44 (41.71)	3.99 (43.26)	2.34 (44.03)
Assam	1.28 (60.95)	0.66 (63.46)	1.28 (58.99)	0.66 (60.55)	1.24 (74.37)	0.68 (77.28)
Bihar	4.31 (65.60)	1.95 (69.15)	5.36 (60.02)	2.58 (63.55)	3.71 (64.94)	1.46 (73.39)
Gujarat	1.93 (33.57)	1.61 (43.51)	2.05 (31.49)	1.71 (40.81)	1.91 (43.05)	1.66 (53.42)
Haryana	1.21 (35.17)	1.19 (51.52)	1.13 (32.10)	1.16 (48.13)	1.00 (44.03)	0.96 (56.62)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.57 (40.71)	0.50 (45.87)	0.68 (45.64)	0.55 (42.97)	0.54 (56.83)	0.44 (58.63)
Karnataka	3.80 (47.44)	3.60 (58.06)	3.28 (46.00)	3.03 (55.49)	2.19 (35.47)	2.02 (43.60)
Kerala	0.61 (32.11)	1.19 (51.52)	0.63 (31.66)	1.15 (48.73)	0.58 (31.42)	1.08 (47.40)
Madhya Pradesh	2.66 (49.72)	2.42 (61.11)	3.75 (51.58)	2.84 (55.47)	2.09 (35.10)	1.70 (47.24)
Maharashtra	6.59 (44.17)	4.92 (49.10)	7.41 (43.18)	5.39 (52.84)	5.29 (38.97)	4.24 (49.32)
Orissa	1.47 (43.36)	0.46 (45.54)	1.61 (40.55)	0.50 (36.23)	1.45 (43.01)	0.46 (50.08)
Punjab	0.69 (39.09)	0.93 (56.71)	0.65 (35.14)	0.93 (57.06)	0.74 (42.54)	0.94 (58.77)
Rajasthan	2.03 (43.38)	1.43 (49.83)	2.24 (45.90)	1.52 (54.68)	1.93 (52.54)	1.25 (61.62)
Tamilnadu	2.92 (40.05)	2.82 (48.21)	2.98 (38.65)	3.14 (51.14)	2.36 (34.55)	2.60 (47.00)
Uttar Pradesh	9.39 (64.36)	6.43 (72.57)	10.41 (68.89)	7.69 (75.10)	8.67 (68.28)	5.58 (72.31)
West Bengal	4.19 (60.99)	3.36 (71.79)	4.50 (61.14)	3.63 (70.76)	3.82 (64.48)	2.71 (72.47)
India	52.46 (46.73)	37.51 (51.58)	59.07 (47.47)	46.08 (55.54)	46.46 (46.94)	34.26 (53.16)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
 Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

At the All India level, in the reference period, the number of men enrolled in undergraduate courses increased from 39.56 lakhs to 59.07 lakhs while the number of women enrolled in undergraduate courses increased from 27.72 lakhs to 46.08 lakhs. However, in the reference period, the percentage of men enrolled in undergraduate courses declined from 55.44 percent to 47.47 percent, while that of women declined from 59.73 percent to 55.54 percent. On an average, 46.94 percent of men and 53.16 percent of women were enrolled in undergraduate courses. This is

in tune with the finding by Iyabo Abe (2012) that in developing countries majority of the female students have enrolled in undergraduate courses.

Table-26 (a) and (b) represents the State wise gross enrolment of men and women in postgraduate courses.

**Table-26 (a)**  
**State wise gross enrolment of men and women in postgraduate courses**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.25 (3.79)	0.12 (3.02)	0.31 (3.51)	0.17 (3.23)	0.42 (4.49)	0.29 (4.97)	0.82 (8.09)	0.47 (8.10)
Assam	0.07 (5.60)	0.06 (6.82)	0.05 (3.47)	0.03 (4.17)	0.05 (3.45)	0.03 (4.29)	0.08 (4.52)	0.05 (5.10)
Bihar	0.24 (5.74)	0.10 (7.41)	0.31 (7.21)	0.03 (3.19)	0.31 (7.05)	0.03 (3.03)	0.39 (6.07)	0.13 (5.28)
Gujarat	0.36 (9.70)	0.24 (8.76)	0.38 (10.16)	0.47 (16.21)	0.31 (9.14)	0.33 (13.75)	0.26 (5.27)	0.26 (8.15)
Haryana	0.06 (4.00)	0.08 (7.02)	0.08 (4.76)	0.10 (7.75)	0.08 (3.96)	0.10 (6.62)	0.08 (3.07)	0.10 (5.49)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.02 (4.55)	0.02 (5.71)	0.04 (4.40)	0.05 (7.46)	0.02 (2.74)	0.01 (1.69)	0.05 (3.82)	0.05 (5.38)
Karnataka	0.10 (2.54)	0.14 (4.47)	0.10 (1.77)	0.14 (3.63)	0.12 (1.89)	0.11 (2.58)	0.19 (3.78)	0.20 (5.39)
Kerala	0.04 (3.13)	0.14 (7.61)	0.06 (2.91)	0.17 (7.00)	0.04 (1.95)	0.16 (6.53)	0.08 (3.72)	0.19 (7.82)
Madhya Pradesh	0.16 (3.07)	0.20 (8.44)	0.11 (1.67)	0.17 (5.48)	0.46 (6.59)	0.28 (9.46)	0.49 (10.27)	0.40 (12.35)
Maharashtra	0.48 (5.02)	0.26 (4.51)	0.34 (3.27)	0.35 (5.45)	0.34 (3.06)	0.35 (5.04)	1.07 (5.53)	0.95 (7.88)
Orissa	0.09 (3.07)	0.04 (5.48)	0.10 (2.98)	0.04 (5.26)	0.11 (3.13)	0.05 (5.81)	0.11 (3.48)	0.05 (5.32)
Punjab	0.05 (3.68)	0.13 (9.09)	0.05 (2.69)	0.14 (8.70)	0.06 (2.94)	0.15 (8.88)	0.05 (2.96)	0.16 (9.64)
Rajasthan	0.13 (4.96)	0.12 (9.09)	0.14 (4.28)	0.13 (8.13)	0.13 (3.75)	0.14 (7.91)	0.21 (5.65)	0.22 (9.48)
Tamilnadu	0.22 (5.13)	0.29 (7.65)	0.29 (3.77)	0.37 (6.68)	0.29 (3.17)	0.37 (5.51)	0.53 (8.14)	0.58 (10.23)
Uttar Pradesh	1.18 (12.74)	0.80 (13.77)	1.40 (12.80)	0.91 (13.68)	1.35 (11.17)	0.98 (14.14)	1.56 (10.57)	1.06 (13.70)
West Bengal	0.45 (9.57)	0.30 (10.87)	0.45 (8.89)	0.30 (10.71)	0.24 (4.67)	0.22 (6.85)	0.18 (2.62)	0.20 (4.98)
India	2.14 (3.00)	3.51 (7.56)	4.67 (5.29)	4.02 (7.32)	4.82 (5.02)	4.09 (6.86)	6.65 (6.29)	5.62 (8.47)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

(Contd....)

**Table-26 (b)**  
**State wise gross enrolment of men and women in postgraduate courses**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2008-09		2009-10		Average	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.64 (5.80)	0.35 (6.41)	0.69 (6.46)	0.45 (7.69)	0.52 (5.36)	0.31 (5.57)
Assam	0.08 (3.81)	0.05 (4.81)	0.08 (3.69)	0.05 (4.59)	0.07 (4.09)	0.05 (4.64)
Bihar	0.39 (5.94)	0.16 (5.67)	0.34 (3.81)	0.14 (3.45)	0.33 (5.97)	0.10 (4.67)
Gujarat	0.45 (7.83)	0.43 (11.62)	0.43 (6.61)	0.41 (9.79)	0.37 (8.12)	0.36 (11.38)
Haryana	0.03 (0.87)	0.06 (2.60)	0.04 (1.14)	0.07 (2.90)	0.06 (2.97)	0.09 (5.4)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.05 (3.57)	0.06 (5.50)	0.07 (4.70)	0.11 (8.59)	0.04 (3.96)	0.05 (5.72)
Karnataka	0.22 (2.75)	0.15 (2.42)	0.08 (1.12)	0.11 (2.01)	0.14 (2.31)	0.14 (3.42)
Kerala	0.05 (2.63)	0.13 (5.63)	0.05 (2.51)	0.16 (6.78)	0.05 (2.81)	0.16 (6.89)
Madhya Pradesh	0.39 (7.29)	0.42 (10.61)	0.93 (12.79)	0.88 (17.19)	0.42 (6.95)	0.39 (10.59)
Maharashtra	1.04 (6.97)	0.91 (9.08)	1.22 (7.11)	0.94 (9.22)	0.75 (54.66)	0.63 (45.44)
Orissa	0.11 (3.24)	0.05 (4.95)	0.11 (2.77)	0.05 (3.62)	0.11 (3.11)	0.05 (5.07)
Punjab	0.07 (3.97)	0.19 (11.59)	0.06 (3.24)	0.17 (10.43)	0.06 (3.25)	0.16 (9.72)
Rajasthan	0.22 (4.70)	0.24 (8.36)	0.24 (4.92)	0.24 (8.63)	0.29 (4.71)	0.18 (8.6)
Tamilnadu	0.57 (7.82)	0.51 (8.72)	0.61 (7.91)	0.56 (9.12)	0.61 (5.99)	0.45 (7.99)
Uttar Pradesh	1.59 (10.90)	1.09 (12.30)	1.31 (8.67)	1.04 (10.16)	1.40 (11.14)	0.98 (12.96)
West Bengal	0.30 (4.37)	0.24 (5.13)	0.36 (4.89)	0.30 (5.85)	0.33 (5.84)	0.26 (7.4)
India	6.82 (6.07)	5.89 (8.10)	7.41 (5.95)	6.59 (7.94)	5.94 (5.27)	4.95 (7.71)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
 Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

At the All India level, in the reference period, the number of men enrolled in postgraduate courses increased from 2.14 lakhs to 7.41 lakhs while, the number of women enrolled in postgraduate courses increased from 3.51 lakhs to 6.59 lakhs. However, in the reference period, the percentage of men enrolled in postgraduate courses increased from 3.00 percent to 5.95 percent, while that of women increased from 7.56 percent to 7.94 percent. On an average, 5.27 percent of men and 7.71 percent of women were enrolled in postgraduate courses. This is in support of the

view of Is-hay, Oloyede and Adebayo and Lawal (2008) in the university of Ilorin that enrolment for postgraduate studies by famous was much lower than that of males.

Table-27 (a) and (b) represents the State wise gross enrolment of men and women in professional courses.

**Table-27(a)**  
**State wise gross enrolment of men and women in professional courses**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	1.50 (22.76)	0.73 (18.39)	2.63 (29.75)	1.26 (23.95)	2.76 (29.49)	1.31 (22.43)	3.06 (30.18)	1.68 (28.97)
Assam	0.06 (4.80)	0.03 (3.41)	0.05 (3.47)	0.03 (4.17)	0.05 (3.45)	0.03 (4.29)	0.09 (5.08)	0.04 (4.08)
Bihar	0.22 (5.26)	0.05 (3.70)	0.19 (4.42)	0.06 (6.38)	0.12 (2.73)	0.04 (4.04)	0.19 (2.96)	0.04 (1.63)
Gujarat	0.38 (10.24)	0.17 (6.20)	0.37 (9.89)	0.19 (6.55)	0.60 (17.70)	0.34 (14.17)	1.28 (25.96)	0.47 (14.73)
Haryana	0.33 (22.00)	0.11 (9.65)	0.41 (24.40)	0.16 (12.40)	0.44 (21.78)	0.17 (11.26)	0.98 (37.55)	0.58 (31.87)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.03 (6.82)	0.01 (2.86)	0.22 (24.18)	0.20 (29.85)	0.15 (20.55)	0.08 (13.56)	0.30 (22.90)	0.21 (22.58)
Karnataka	0.66 (16.79)	0.30 (9.58)	1.70 (30.09)	0.75 (19.43)	1.80 (28.39)	0.79 (18.50)	1.90 (37.77)	1.26 (33.96)
Kerala	0.21 (16.41)	0.11 (5.98)	0.61 (29.61)	0.43 (17.70)	0.63 (30.73)	0.46 (18.78)	0.88 (40.93)	0.75 (30.86)
Madhya Pradesh	0.30 (5.76)	0.11 (4.64)	0.62 (9.44)	0.35 (11.29)	0.79 (11.32)	0.45 (15.20)	0.48 (10.06)	0.23 (7.10)
Maharashtra	1.36 (14.23)	0.52 (9.01)	1.73 (16.65)	0.73 (11.37)	1.88 (16.92)	0.79 (11.37)	2.26 (11.68)	1.08 (8.96)
Orissa	0.16 (5.46)	0.03 (4.11)	0.48 (14.29)	0.06 (7.89)	0.48 (13.64)	0.07 (8.14)	0.61 (19.30)	0.14 (14.89)
Punjab	0.18 (13.24)	0.12 (8.39)	0.46 (24.73)	0.23 (14.29)	0.48 (23.53)	0.22 (13.02)	0.43 (25.44)	0.24 (14.46)
Rajasthan	0.17 (6.49)	0.06 (4.55)	0.59 (18.04)	0.17 (10.63)	0.56 (16.14)	0.16 (9.04)	0.58 (15.59)	0.34 (14.66)
Tamilnadu	0.79 (18.41)	0.22 (5.80)	2.42 (31.47)	1.37 (24.73)	2.49 (27.18)	1.41 (21.01)	1.83 (28.11)	1.26 (22.22)
Uttar Pradesh	0.32 (3.46)	0.12 (2.07)	1.30 (11.88)	0.34 (5.11)	1.61 (13.32)	0.42 (6.06)	1.32 (8.94)	0.27 (3.49)
West Bengal	0.49 (10.43)	0.13 (4.71)	0.53 (10.47)	0.14 (5.00)	0.53 (10.31)	0.14 (4.36)	0.89 (12.97)	0.26 (6.47)
India	7.86 (11.02)	3.23 (6.96)	15.20 (17.21)	6.99 (12.73)	16.27 (16.96)	7.42 (12.45)	17.99 (17.01)	9.35 (14.09)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

(Contd....)

**Table-27(b)**  
**State wise gross enrolment of men and women in professional courses**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2008-09		2009-10		Average	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	3.29 (29.83)	1.60 (29.30)	3.36 (31.46)	1.64 (28.03)	2.77 (28.91)	1.37 (25.18)
Assam	0.07 (3.33)	0.04 (3.85)	0.12 (5.53)	0.05 (4.59)	0.07 (4.28)	0.04 (4.06)
Bihar	0.22 (3.35)	0.05 (1.77)	0.25 (2.80)	0.08 (1.97)	0.20 (3.59)	0.05 (3.25)
Gujarat	1.11 (19.30)	0.48 (12.97)	1.63 (25.04)	0.71 (16.95)	0.90 (18.02)	0.39 (11.93)
Haryana	1.42 (41.28)	0.78 (33.77)	1.28 (36.36)	0.87 (36.10)	0.81 (30.56)	0.45 (22.51)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.32 (22.86)	0.21 (19.27)	0.26 (17.45)	0.24 (18.75)	0.21 (19.12)	0.16 (17.81)
Karnataka	1.84 (22.97)	1.20 (19.35)	1.59 (22.30)	1.14 (20.88)	1.58 (26.39)	0.91 (20.29)
Kerala	0.74 (38.95)	0.51 (22.08)	0.75 (37.69)	0.53 (22.46)	0.64 (32.39)	0.47 (19.64)
Madhya Pradesh	0.53 (9.91)	0.21 (5.30)	0.80 (11.00)	0.39 (7.62)	0.59 (9.58)	0.29 (8.53)
Maharashtra	2.68 (17.96)	3.06 (30.54)	3.00 (17.48)	1.37 (13.43)	2.15 (15.82)	1.26 (14.11)
Orissa	0.63 (18.58)	0.15 (14.85)	1.11 (27.96)	0.44 (31.88)	0.58 (16.54)	0.15 (13.63)
Punjab	0.50 (28.32)	0.25 (15.24)	0.58 (31.35)	0.30 (18.40)	0.44 (24.44)	0.23 (13.97)
Rajasthan	0.96 (20.51)	0.44 (15.33)	1.23 (25.20)	0.50 (17.99)	0.68 (17)	0.28 (12.03)
Tamilnadu	1.97 (27.02)	1.36 (23.25)	2.09 (27.10)	1.59 (25.90)	1.93 (26.55)	1.20 (20.49)
Uttar Pradesh	1.48 (10.14)	0.42 (4.74)	1.57 (10.39)	0.64 (6.25)	1.27 (9.69)	0.37 (4.62)
West Bengal	0.84 (12.23)	0.25 (5.34)	0.92 (12.50)	0.30 (5.85)	0.70 (11.49)	0.20 (5.29)
India	19.64 (17.49)	9.81 (10.35)	21.99 (17.67)	11.57 (13.95)	16.49 (16.23)	8.06 (11.76)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

At the All India level, in the reference period the number of men enrolled in professional courses increased from 7.86 lakhs to 21.99 lakhs while the number of women enrolled in professional courses increased from 3.23 lakhs to 11.57 lakhs. However, in the reference period, the percentage of men enrolled in professional courses increased from 11.02 percent to 17.67 percent while that of women increased from 6.96 percent to 13.95 percent. On an average, 16.23 percent of men and 11.76 percent of women were enrolled in professional courses. This is in support

of observation of Charles and Bradley (2002) that women were under presented in professional course like engineering.

Table-28 (a) and (b) represents the State wise gross enrolment of men and women in polytechnic courses.

**Table-28 (a)**  
**State wise gross enrolment of men and women in polytechnic courses**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.10 (1.52)	0.08 (18.39)	0.27 (3.05)	0.22 (23.95)	0.28 (2.99)	0.23 (22.43)	0.43 (4.24)	0.26 (28.97)
Assam	0.04 (3.20)	0.01 (3.41)	0.03 (2.08)	0.01 (4.17)	0.03 (2.07)	0.01 (4.29)	0.03 (1.69)	0.01 (4.08)
Bihar	0.03 (0.72)	0.00 (3.70)	0.06 (1.40)	0.01 (6.38)	0.06 (1.36)	0.01 (4.04)	0.10 (1.56)	0.03 (1.63)
Gujarat	0.38 (10.24)	0.07 (6.20)	0.33 (8.82)	0.07 (6.55)	0.36 (10.62)	0.07 (14.17)	0.69 (14.00)	0.15 (14.73)
Haryana	0.15 (10.00)	0.03 (9.65)	0.16 (9.52)	0.03 (12.40)	0.19 (9.41)	0.04 (11.26)	0.26 (9.96)	0.08 (31.87)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.01 (2.27)	0.01 (2.86)	0.05 (5.49)	0.02 (29.85)	0.06 (8.22)	0.02 (13.56)	0.06 (4.58)	0.02 (22.58)
Karnataka	0.50 (12.72)	0.20 (9.58)	0.69 (12.21)	0.28 (19.43)	0.71 (11.20)	0.29 (18.50)	0.72 (14.31)	0.32 (33.96)
Kerala	0.20 (15.63)	0.08 (5.98)	0.19 (9.22)	0.08 (17.70)	0.20 (9.76)	0.08 (18.78)	0.25 (11.63)	0.15 (30.86)
Madhya Pradesh	0.11 (2.11)	0.03 (4.64)	0.19 (2.89)	0.05 (11.29)	0.19 (2.72)	0.06 (15.20)	0.17 (3.56)	0.05 (7.10)
Maharashtra	0.29 (3.03)	0.12 (9.01)	0.81 (7.80)	0.21 (11.37)	0.85 (7.65)	0.22 (11.37)	1.99 (10.28)	0.73 (8.96)
Orissa	0.01 (0.34)	0.01 (4.11)	0.14 (4.17)	0.03 (7.89)	0.18 (5.11)	0.04 (8.14)	0.18 (5.70)	0.04 (14.89)
Punjab	0.07 (5.15)	0.03 (8.39)	0.21 (11.29)	0.08 (14.29)	0.25 (12.25)	0.09 (13.02)	0.24 (14.20)	0.07 (14.46)
Rajasthan	0.02 (0.76)	0.01 (4.55)	0.06 (1.83)	0.02 (10.63)	0.05 (1.44)	0.02 (9.04)	0.18 (4.84)	0.10 (14.66)
Tamilnadu	0.72 (16.78)	0.10 (5.80)	1.55 (20.16)	0.19 (24.73)	1.55 (16.92)	0.19 (21.01)	0.73 (11.21)	0.09 (22.22)
Uttar Pradesh	0.18 (1.94)	0.01 (2.07)	0.20 (1.83)	0.06 (5.11)	0.22 (1.82)	0.06 (6.06)	0.23 (1.56)	0.06 (3.49)
West Bengal	0.05 (1.06)	0.01 (4.71)	0.15 (2.96)	0.04 (5.00)	0.16 (3.11)	0.04 (4.36)	0.18 (2.62)	0.05 (6.47)
India	3.02 (4.23)	0.87 (6.96)	5.39 (6.10)	1.51 (12.73)	5.68 (5.92)	1.59 (12.45)	6.93 (6.55)	2.45 (14.09)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

(Contd....)

**Table-28 (b)**  
**State wise gross enrolment of men and women in polytechnic courses**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2008-09		2009-10		Average	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	1.22 (11.06)	0.35 (29.30)	1.49 (13.95)	0.36 (28.03)	0.63 (6.14)	0.25 (4.53)
Assam	0.04 (1.90)	0.01 (3.85)	0.07 (3.23)	0.02 (4.59)	0.04 (2.36)	0.01 (1.30)
Bihar	0.12 (1.83)	0.04 (1.77)	0.15 (0.04)	0.04 (1.97)	0.09 (1.42)	0.02 (0.95)
Gujarat	1.22 (21.22)	0.58 (12.97)	1.30 (19.97)	0.67 (16.95)	0.71 (14.14)	0.27 (7.38)
Haryana	0.57 (16.57)	0.16 (33.77)	0.86 (24.43)	0.18 (36.10)	0.36 (13.32)	0.09 (4.40)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.02 (1.43)	0.01 (19.27)	0.02 (1.34)	0.01 (18.75)	0.04 (3.89)	0.02 (2.18)
Karnataka	0.91 (11.36)	0.39 (19.35)	1.14 (15.99)	0.40 (20.88)	0.78 (12.97)	0.31 (7.11)
Kerala	0.18 (9.47)	0.12 (22.08)	0.18 (9.05)	0.13 (22.46)	0.20 (10.79)	0.11 (4.63)
Madhya Pradesh	0.26 (4.86)	0.07 (5.30)	0.47 (6.46)	0.23 (7.62)	0.23 (3.77)	0.08 (2.12)
Maharashtra	1.65 (11.06)	0.80 (30.54)	2.62 (15.27)	0.64 (13.43)	1.37 (9.18)	0.45 (4.80)
Orissa	0.18 (5.31)	0.04 (14.85)	0.18 (4.53)	0.04 (0.15)	0.15 (4.19)	0.04 (3.51)
Punjab	0.24 (13.60)	0.07 (15.24)	0.34 (18.38)	0.06 (18.40)	0.23 (12.48)	0.07 (4.09)
Rajasthan	0.24 (5.13)	0.12 (15.33)	0.27 (5.53)	0.05 (17.99)	0.14 (3.26)	0.05 (2.24)
Tamilnadu	0.90 (12.35)	0.11 (23.25)	0.97 (12.58)	0.10 (25.90)	1.07 (15.00)	0.13 (2.33)
Uttar Pradesh	0.04 (0.27)	0.08 (4.74)	0.33 (2.18)	0.09 (6.25)	0.20 (1.60)	0.06 (0.75)
West Bengal	0.20 (2.91)	0.05 (5.34)	0.23 (3.13)	0.05 (5.85)	0.16 (2.63)	0.04 (1.05)
India	9.09 (8.10)	30.70 (10.35)	11.47 (9.22)	3.50 (13.95)	6.93 (6.69)	6.77 (7.13)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
 Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

At the All India level, in the reference period the number of men enrolled in polytechnic courses increased from 3.02 lakhs to 11.47 lakhs while the number of women enrolled in polytechnic courses increased from 0.87 lakhs to 3.50 lakhs. However, in the reference period, the percentage of men enrolled in polytechnic courses increased from 4.23 percent to 9.22 percent, while that of women increased from 6.96 percent to 13.95 percent. On an average, 6.69 percent of men and 7.13 percent of women were enrolled in polytechnic courses.

Table-29 (a) and (b) represents the State wise gross enrolment of men and women in open and distance learning courses.

**Table-29 (a)**  
**State wise gross enrolment of men and women**  
**in open and distance learning courses**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	1.04 (15.78)	1.00 (25.19)	1.75 (19.80)	1.43 (27.19)	1.63 (17.41)	1.41 (24.14)	1.78 (17.55)	0.80 (13.79)
Assam	0.04 (3.20)	0.01 (1.14)	0.05 (3.47)	0.01 (1.39)	0.06 (4.14)	0.03 (4.29)	0.25 (14.12)	0.12 (12.24)
Bihar	0.92 (22.01)	0.06 (4.44)	0.35 (8.14)	0.06 (6.38)	0.52 (11.82)	0.13 (13.13)	1.64 (25.55)	0.68 (27.64)
Gujarat	0.62 (16.71)	0.54 (19.71)	0.40 (10.70)	0.26 (8.97)	0.58 (17.11)	0.29 (12.08)	1.27 (25.76)	0.69 (21.63)
Haryana	0.07 (4.67)	0.13 (11.40)	0.16 (9.52)	0.14 (10.85)	0.43 (21.29)	0.34 (22.52)	0.42 (16.09)	0.16 (8.79)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.01 (2.27)	0.01 (0.00)	0.02 (2.20)	0.01 (1.49)	0.08 (10.96)	0.08 (13.56)	0.29 (22.14)	0.02 (21.51)
Karnataka	1.61 (40.97)	1.09 (34.82)	1.61 (28.50)	1.29 (33.42)	2.10 (33.12)	1.69 (39.58)	1.01 (20.08)	0.61 (16.44)
Kerala	0.49 (38.28)	0.47 (25.54)	0.67 (32.52)	0.72 (29.63)	0.66 (32.20)	0.75 (30.61)	0.04 (1.86)	0.25 (10.29)
Madhya Pradesh	3.57 (68.52)	1.01 (42.62)	4.78 (72.75)	1.60 (51.61)	3.69 (52.87)	1.09 (36.82)	1.23 (25.79)	0.61 (18.83)
Maharashtra	3.02 (31.59)	1.45 (25.13)	3.88 (37.34)	2.01 (31.31)	4.35 (39.15)	2.47 (35.54)	8.85 (45.74)	4.26 (35.32)
Orissa	1.29 (44.03)	0.18 (24.66)	1.29 (38.39)	0.21 (27.63)	1.33 (37.78)	0.26 (30.23)	0.54 (17.09)	0.26 (27.66)
Punjab	0.35 (25.74)	0.20 (13.99)	0.35 (18.82)	0.23 (14.29)	0.43 (21.08)	0.27 (15.98)	0.29 (17.16)	0.22 (13.25)
Rajasthan	0.65 (24.81)	0.16 (12.12)	0.76 (23.24)	0.20 (12.50)	0.81 (23.34)	0.25 (14.12)	0.81 (21.77)	0.33 (14.22)
Tamilnadu	1.46 (34.03)	1.09 (28.76)	1.51 (19.64)	1.30 (23.47)	2.87 (31.33)	2.43 (36.21)	0.80 (12.29)	0.69 (12.17)
Uttar Pradesh	0.64 (6.91)	0.54 (9.29)	0.71 (6.49)	0.59 (8.87)	0.77 (6.37)	0.64 (9.24)	1.5 (10.16)	0.84 (10.85)
West Bengal	0.40 (8.51)	0.23 (8.33)	0.56 (11.07)	0.23 (8.21)	0.69 (13.42)	0.42 (13.08)	0.19 (17.35)	0.79 (19.65)
India	19.22 (26.94)	10.85 (23.38)	23.51 (26.62)	13.96 (25.42)	27.74 (28.92)	17.44 (29.27)	25.23 (23.86)	14.08 (21.21)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.

(Contd.....)

Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

**Table- 29 (b)**  
**State wise gross enrolment of men and women**  
**in open and distance learning courses**

**(in lakhs)**

States	2008-09		2009-10		Average	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	1.57 (14.23)	0.87 (15.93)	1.12 (10.49)	0.92 (15.73)	2.47 (15.87)	1.98 (20.33)
Assam	0.88 (41.90)	0.28 (26.92)	0.45 (20.74)	0.31 (28.44)	0.37 (14.67)	0.34 (12.40)
Bihar	1.21 (18.42)	0.61 (21.63)	2.35 (26.32)	1.21 (29.80)	1.48 (23.84)	0.91 (17.14)
Gujarat	0.95 (16.52)	0.59 (15.95)	0.76 (11.67)	0.68 (16.23)	1.29 (16.36)	0.91 (15.67)
Haryana	0.15 (4.36)	0.11 (4.76)	0.15 (4.26)	0.12 (4.98)	0.58 (8.69)	0.33 (10.50)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.49 (35.00)	0.31 (28.44)	0.51 (34.23)	0.37 (28.91)	0.33 (15.87)	0.21 (15.27)
Karnataka	0.98 (12.23)	0.85 (13.71)	1.1 (15.43)	0.77 (14.10)	1.51 (22.51)	1.59 (25.34)
Kerala	0.41 (21.58)	0.35 (15.15)	0.53 (26.63)	0.38 (16.10)	0.61 (22.29)	0.73 (21.19)
Madhya Pradesh	1.23 (22.99)	0.84 (21.21)	1.1 (15.27)	0.76 (14.84)	2.91 (44.19)	1.17 (30.93)
Maharashtra	1.38 (9.25)	0.29 (2.89)	2.45 (14.28)	1.83 (17.94)	4.39 (30.65)	2.87 (24.70)
Orissa	0.74 (21.83)	0.31 (30.69)	0.71 (17.88)	0.35 (25.36)	1.23 (33.03)	0.59 (27.51)
Punjab	0.35 (19.83)	0.19 (11.59)	0.12 (6.49)	0.16 (9.82)	0.58 (16.95)	0.28 (13.04)
Rajasthan	1.2 (25.64)	0.63 (21.95)	0.74 (15.16)	0.46 (16.55)	0.91 (22.31)	0.88 (15.19)
Tamilnadu	1.09 (14.95)	0.96 (16.41)	0.95 (12.32)	0.66 (10.75)	1.91 (16.97)	1.87 (21.29)
Uttar Pradesh	1.58 (10.83)	0.79 (8.92)	1.12 (7.41)	0.74 (7.23)	2.55 (8.99)	2.37 (9.05)
West Bengal	1.51 (21.98)	0.77 (16.45)	1.51 (20.52)	0.84 (16.37)	1.47 (15.37)	0.81 (13.65)
India	3.69 (3.29)	1.39 (1.91)	28.59 (22.97)	14.85 (17.90)	27.51 (24.50)	17.61 (19.85)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

At the All India level, in the reference period the number of men enrolled in open and distance learning courses increased from 19.22 lakhs to 28.59 lakhs while, the number of women enrolled in open and distance learning courses increased from 10.85 lakhs to 14.85 lakhs. However, in the reference period, the percentage of men enrolled in open and distance learning courses decreased from 26.92 percent to 22.97 percent, while that of women declined from 23.38 percent to 17.90 percent. On

an average 24.50 percent of men and 19.85 percent of women were enrolled in open and distance learning courses.

Table-30 (a) and (b) explains about the State wise gross enrolment of men and women in Ph.D/M.Phil courses.

**Table- 30 (a)**  
**State wise gross enrolment of men and women in Ph.D/M.Phil courses**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.03 (0.46)	0.01 (0.25)	0.05 (0.57)	0.02 (0.38)	0.04 (0.43)	0.02 (0.34)	0.04 (0.39)	0.02 (0.34)
Assam	0.0037 (0.43)	0.0038 (0.43)	0.0027 (0.19)	0.0016 (0.22)	0.0027 (0.19)	0.0016 (0.23)	0.0044 (0.25)	0.0032 (0.33)
Bihar	0.02 (0.48)	0.01 (0.74)	0.01 (0.23)	0.01 (1.06)	0.01 (0.23)	0.01 (1.01)	0.0091 (0.14)	0.0041 (0.17)
Gujarat	0.0201 (0.54)	0.0049 (0.18)	0.0089 (0.24)	0.0040 (0.14)	0.0062 (0.18)	0.0041 (0.17)	0.02 (0.41)	0.01 (0.31)
Haryana	0.01 (0.67)	0.01 (0.88)	0.01 (0.60)	0.01 (0.78)	0.01 (0.50)	0.01 (0.66)	0.0063 (0.24)	0.0045 (0.25)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.0019 (0.43)	0.0018 (0.51)	0.0021 (0.23)	0.0021 (0.31)	0.0034 (0.47)	0.0030 (0.51)	0.0035 (0.27)	0.0034 (0.37)
Karnataka	0.02 (0.51)	0.01 (0.32)	0.02 (0.35)	0.01 (0.26)	0.02 (0.32)	0.01 (0.23)	0.02 (0.40)	0.01 (0.27)
Kerala	0.0023 (0.18)	0.0019 (0.10)	0.0018 (0.09)	0.0016 (0.07)	0.0013 (0.06)	0.0019 (0.08)	0.01 (0.47)	0.01 (0.41)
Madhya Pradesh	0.06 (1.15)	0.06 (2.53)	0.01 (0.15)	0.01 (0.32)	0.0062 (0.09)	0.0042 (0.14)	0.0054 (0.11)	0.0045 (0.14)
Maharashtra	0.03 (0.31)	0.01 (0.17)	0.01 (0.10)	0.01 (0.16)	0.01 (0.09)	0.01 (0.14)	0.02 (0.10)	0.01 (0.08)
Orissa	0.0028 (0.10)	0.0012 (0.16)	0.0038 (0.11)	0.0017 (0.22)	0.0040 (0.11)	0.0018 (0.11)	0.0041 (0.13)	0.0021 (0.22)
Punjab	0.0018 (0.13)	0.0030 (0.21)	0.0022 (0.12)	0.0032 (0.20)	0.0024 (0.12)	0.0037 (0.12)	0.01 (0.59)	0.01 (0.60)
Rajasthan	0.0016 (0.06)	0.0016 (0.12)	0.0023 (0.07)	0.0020 (0.13)	0.0033 (0.10)	0.0039 (0.10)	0.02 (0.54)	0.02 (0.86)
Tamilnadu	0.01 (0.23)	0.02 (0.53)	0.02 (0.26)	0.02 (0.36)	0.02 (0.22)	0.02 (0.30)	0.12 (1.84)	0.07 (1.23)
Uttar Pradesh	0.01 (0.11)	0.01 (0.17)	0.0109 (0.10)	0.0042 (0.06)	0.02 (0.17)	0.01 (0.14)	0.08 (0.54)	0.04 (0.52)
West Bengal	0.0020 (0.04)	0.0020 (0.07)	0.0020 (0.04)	0.0020 (0.07)	0.0020 (0.04)	0.0020 (0.06)	0.02 (0.29)	0.01 (0.25)
India	0.33 (0.46)	0.23 (0.50)	0.22 (0.25)	0.14 (0.25)	0.21 (0.22)	0.15 (0.25)	0.46 (0.44)	0.30 (0.45)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

(Contd....)

**Table-30 (b)**  
**State wise gross enrolment of men and women in Ph.D/M.Phil courses**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2008-09		2009-10		Average	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.02 (0.18)	0.01 (0.18)	0.08 (0.75)	0.04 (0.68)	0.04 (0.46)	0.02 (0.36)
Assam	0.0044 (0.21)	0.0034 (0.33)	0.0060 (0.28)	0.0045 (0.41)	0.00 (0.23)	0.00 (0.32)
Bihar	0.01 (0.15)	0.01 (0.35)	0.02 (0.22)	0.01 (0.25)	0.01 (0.24)	0.01 (0.60)
Gujarat	0.01 (0.17)	0.01 (0.27)	0.02 (0.31)	0.01 (0.24)	0.01 (0.31)	0.01 (0.22)
Haryana	0.01 (0.29)	0.01 (0.43)	0.01 (0.28)	0.01 (0.41)	0.01 (0.43)	0.01 (0.57)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.0034 (0.24)	0.0032 (0.29)	0.0055 (0.37)	0.0044 (0.34)	0.00 (0.33)	0.00 (0.39)
Karnataka	0.03 (0.37)	0.01 (0.16)	0.01 (0.14)	0.01 (0.18)	0.02 (0.35)	0.01 (0.24)
Kerala	0.01 (0.53)	0.01 (0.43)	0.01 (0.50)	0.01 (0.42)	0.01 (0.30)	0.01 (0.25)
Madhya Pradesh	0.0280 (0.52)	0.0000 (0.00)	0.03 (0.41)	0.02 (0.39)	0.02 (0.41)	0.02 (0.59)
Maharashtra	0.06 (0.40)	0.04 (0.40)	0.05 (0.29)	0.03 (0.29)	0.03 (0.22)	0.02 (0.21)
Orissa	0.0044 (0.13)	0.0022 (0.22)	0.0045 (0.11)	0.0026 (0.19)	0.00 (0.12)	0.00 (0.20)
Punjab	0.01 (0.57)	0.01 (0.61)	0.01 (0.54)	0.01 (0.61)	0.01 (0.34)	0.01 (0.41)
Rajasthan	0.01 (0.21)	0.01 (0.35)	0.0049 (0.10)	0.0065 (0.23)	0.01 (0.18)	0.01 (0.32)
Tamilnadu	0.11 (1.51)	0.09 (1.54)	0.12 (1.56)	0.09 (1.47)	0.07 (0.94)	0.05 (0.90)
Uttar Pradesh	0.08 (0.55)	0.05 (0.56)	0.05 (0.33)	0.04 (0.39)	0.04 (0.30)	0.03 (0.31)
West Bengal	0.02 (0.29)	0.01 (0.21)	0.03 (0.41)	0.01 (0.19)	0.02 (0.19)	0.01 (0.14)
India	0.49 (0.44)	0.33 (0.45)	0.55 (0.44)	0.37 (0.45)	0.38 (0.37)	0.25 (0.39)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
 Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

At the All India level, in the reference period the number of men enrolled in Ph.D/M.Phil courses increased from 0.33 lakhs to 0.55 lakhs while, the number of women enrolled in Ph.D/M.Phil courses increased from 0.23 lakhs to 0.37 lakhs. However, in the reference period, the percentage of men enrolled in Ph.D/M.Phil courses declined from 0.46 percent to 0.44 percent, while that of women also declined from 0.50 percent to 0.45 percent. On an average, 0.37 percent of men and 0.39 percent of women were enrolled in Ph.D/M.Phil courses.

Table-31 represents the State wise average percentage of men and women students enrolled in different courses of study in higher educational institutions.

**Table-31**  
**State wise average percentage of men and women enrolled in different courses of study in higher educational institutions**

States	Under Graduate Courses		Post Graduate Courses		Professional courses		Polytechnic courses		Open and distance learning courses		Ph.D/M.Phil courses	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	43.26	44.03	5.36	5.57	28.91	25.18	6.14	4.53	15.87	20.33	0.46	0.36
Assam	74.37	77.28	4.09	4.64	4.28	4.06	2.36	1.3	14.67	12.4	0.23	0.32
Bihar	64.94	73.39	5.97	4.67	3.59	3.25	1.42	0.95	23.84	17.14	0.24	0.6
Gujarat	43.05	53.42	8.12	11.38	18.02	11.93	14.14	7.38	16.36	15.67	0.31	0.22
Haryana	44.03	56.62	2.97	5.4	30.56	22.51	13.32	4.4	8.69	10.5	0.43	0.57
Jammu and Kashmir	56.83	58.63	3.96	5.72	19.12	17.81	3.89	2.18	15.87	15.27	0.33	0.39
Karnataka	35.47	43.6	2.31	3.42	26.39	20.29	12.97	7.11	22.51	25.34	0.35	0.24
Kerala	31.42	47.4	2.81	6.89	32.39	19.64	10.79	4.63	22.29	21.19	0.3	0.25
Madhya Pradesh	35.1	47.24	6.95	10.59	9.58	8.53	3.77	2.12	44.19	30.93	0.41	0.59
Maharashtra	38.97	49.32	5.16	6.86	15.82	14.11	9.18	4.8	30.65	24.7	0.22	0.21
Orissa	43.01	50.08	3.11	5.07	16.54	13.63	4.19	3.51	33.03	27.51	0.12	0.2
Punjab	42.54	58.77	3.25	9.72	24.44	13.97	12.48	4.09	16.95	13.04	0.34	0.41
Rajasthan	52.54	61.62	4.71	8.6	17	12.03	3.26	2.24	22.31	15.19	0.18	0.32
Tamilnadu	34.55	47	5.99	7.99	26.55	20.49	15	2.33	16.97	21.29	0.94	0.9
Uttar Pradesh	68.28	72.31	11.14	12.96	9.69	4.62	1.6	0.75	8.99	9.05	0.3	0.31
West Bengal	64.48	72.47	5.84	7.4	11.49	5.29	2.63	1.05	15.37	13.65	0.19	0.14
India	46.94	53.16	5.27	7.71	16.23	11.76	6.69	7.13	24.5	19.85	0.37	0.39

Source: Calculated figures based on data compiled.

Table-31 indicates that at the All India level, of the male students, 46.94 percent were enrolled in undergraduate courses, 5.27 percent in postgraduate courses, 16.23 percent in professional courses, 6.69 percent in polytechnic courses, 24.5 percent in open and distance learning courses and 0.37 percent in Ph.D/M.Phil courses. As compared to this, of the total women students, 53.16 percent were enrolled in undergraduate courses, 7.71 percent in postgraduate courses, 11.76 percent in professional courses, 7.13 percent in polytechnic courses, 19.85 percent in open and distance learning courses and 0.39 percent in Ph.D/M.Phil courses.

### 4.1.3. Social group disparity in enrolment in higher education in various States of India:

#### a. An analysis of disparity in enrolment in higher education of scheduled caste students with that of All categories:

The Indian social system suffers from the inflexibilities of a rigid caste system. For centuries, caste had been a determining factor in education and Shah (1960) rightly points out that higher education is still mainly open to the higher castes. Table-32 (a) and (b) represents the number of scheduled caste students enrolled in higher education in various States of India.

**Table-32 (a)**  
**Number of scheduled caste students enrolled in higher education in various States of India-2004-05 to 2010-11**

(in lakhs)

States	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0.83 (69.30)	0.37 (30.70)	1.20	1.20 (67.78)	0.57 (32.22)	1.77	1.34 (66.59)	0.67 (33.41)	2.01
Assam	0.09 (61.17)	0.06 (38.83)	0.14	0.75 (95.76)	0.03 (4.24)	0.78	0.08 (69.89)	0.03 (30.11)	0.11
Bihar	0.53 (75.41)	0.17 (24.59)	0.70	0.54 (90.90)	0.05 (9.10)	0.60	0.54 (90.78)	0.05 (9.22)	0.59
Gujarat	0.25 (60.01)	0.17 (39.99)	0.42	0.35 (62.14)	0.22 (37.86)	0.57	0.25 (61.63)	0.16 (38.37)	0.41
Haryana	0.16 (67.51)	0.08 (32.49)	0.23	0.17 (65.52)	0.09 (34.48)	0.26	0.24 (68.35)	0.11 (31.65)	0.36
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00026 (83.87)	0.00005 (16.13)	0.00031	0.03 (58.77)	0.02 (41.23)	0.06	0.04 (54.63)	0.03 (45.37)	0.07
Karnataka	0.44 (57.42)	0.33 (42.58)	0.76	0.58 (59.28)	0.40 (40.72)	0.98	0.80 (63.78)	0.45 (36.22)	1.25
Kerala	0.11 (37.62)	0.18 (62.38)	0.29	0.15 (37.03)	0.26 (62.97)	0.41	0.17 (44.56)	0.21 (55.44)	0.38
Madhya Pradesh	0.49 (55.46)	0.40 (44.54)	0.89	0.85 (60.62)	0.55 (39.38)	1.40	0.30 (50.01)	0.30 (49.99)	0.60
Maharashtra	0.88 (60.81)	0.57 (39.19)	1.45	1.03 (58.16)	0.74 (41.84)	1.78	1.05 (59.40)	0.72 (40.60)	1.77
Orissa	0.14 (81.04)	0.03 (18.96)	0.17	0.16 (74.07)	0.06 (25.93)	0.21	0.23 (82.03)	0.05 (17.97)	0.28
Punjab	0.11 (47.37)	0.12 (52.63)	0.23	0.20 (59.20)	0.14 (40.80)	0.34	0.30 (62.94)	0.18 (37.06)	0.48
Rajasthan	0.34 (77.67)	0.10 (22.33)	0.44	0.42 (75.58)	0.14 (24.42)	0.56	0.48 (74.59)	0.16 (25.41)	0.64
Tamilnadu	0.44 (54.17)	0.37 (45.83)	0.81	0.71 (57.03)	0.54 (42.97)	1.25	1.17 (64.14)	0.65 (35.86)	1.82
Uttar Pradesh	1.68 (63.44)	0.97 (36.56)	2.66	2.17 (66.35)	1.10 (33.65)	3.28	2.46 (66.23)	1.26 (33.77)	3.72
West Bengal	0.67 (66.99)	0.33 (33.01)	1.00	0.76 (69.53)	0.33 (30.47)	1.09	0.71 (69.61)	0.31 (30.39)	1.02
India	7.92 (62.84)	4.68 (37.16)	12.60	10.28 (63.87)	5.81 (36.13)	16.09	11.83 (64.53)	6.50 (35.47)	18.33

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2010-11.  
Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

(Contd....)

**Table-32 (b)**  
**Number of scheduled caste students enrolled in higher education in various States of India-2004-05 to 2010-11**

(in lakhs)

States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1.38 (65.22)	0.74 (34.78)	2.11	0.89 (70.36)	0.38 (29.64)	1.27	1.16 (68.95)	0.52 (31.05)	1.68	2.36 (58.23)	1.69 (41.77)	4.06
Assam	0.20 (63.48)	0.11 (36.52)	0.31	0.22 (69.86)	0.09 (30.14)	0.31	0.28 (74.89)	0.09 (25.11)	0.38	0.14 (49.84)	0.14 (50.16)	0.29
Bihar	0.51 (80.68)	0.12 (19.32)	0.63	0.43 (76.09)	0.13 (23.91)	0.56	0.51 (77.77)	0.15 (22.23)	0.66	0.66 (61.09)	0.42 (38.91)	1.09
Gujarat	0.21 (64.65)	0.12 (35.35)	0.33	0.46 (63.28)	0.26 (36.72)	0.72	0.49 (64.89)	0.27 (35.11)	0.76	0.54 (59.88)	0.36 (40.12)	0.90
Haryana	0.35 (61.30)	0.22 (38.70)	0.56	0.32 (65.08)	0.17 (34.92)	0.49	0.38 (63.77)	0.22 (36.23)	0.60	0.53 (62.53)	0.32 (37.47)	0.86
Jammu and Kashmir	0.07 (66.38)	0.03 (33.62)	0.10	0.07 (60.38)	0.05 (39.62)	0.12	0.06 (54.97)	0.05 (45.03)	0.11	0.04 (52.76)	0.03 (47.24)	0.08
Karnataka	0.53 (61.07)	0.34 (38.93)	0.87	0.95 (62.99)	0.56 (37.01)	1.51	1.12 (64.39)	0.62 (35.61)	1.74	1.18 (55.16)	0.96 (44.84)	2.15
Kerala	0.20 (38.33)	0.31 (61.67)	0.51	0.17 (42.00)	0.24 (58.00)	0.41	0.18 (42.56)	0.25 (57.44)	0.43	0.17 (35.63)	0.30 (64.37)	0.48
Madhya Pradesh	0.71 (62.85)	0.42 (37.15)	1.12	0.64 (60.01)	0.43 (39.99)	1.07	0.58 (60.25)	0.38 (39.75)	0.97	0.84 (63.14)	0.49 (36.86)	1.33
Maharashtra	1.97 (58.31)	1.41 (41.69)	3.37	1.86 (56.46)	1.43 (43.54)	3.29	1.85 (59.54)	1.26 (40.46)	3.11	2.20 (58.29)	1.57 (41.71)	3.79
Orissa	0.18 (73.29)	0.07 (26.71)	0.25	0.18 (70.45)	0.08 (29.55)	0.26	0.18 (73.10)	0.07 (26.90)	0.25	0.42 (58.04)	0.30 (41.96)	0.73
Punjab	0.17 (51.60)	0.16 (48.40)	0.34	0.18 (51.90)	0.17 (48.10)	0.35	0.23 (56.37)	0.18 (43.63)	0.41	0.40 (60.14)	0.26 (39.86)	0.68
Rajasthan	0.47 (70.03)	0.20 (29.97)	0.67	0.49 (68.95)	0.22 (31.05)	0.72	0.55 (69.26)	0.25 (30.74)	0.80	1.02 (64.95)	0.55 (35.05)	1.57
Tamilnadu	0.71 (57.30)	0.53 (42.70)	1.24	0.75 (57.53)	0.55 (42.47)	1.31	0.86 (55.82)	0.68 (44.18)	1.55	1.67 (54.73)	1.38 (45.27)	3.06
Uttar Pradesh	2.37 (66.91)	1.17 (33.09)	3.54	2.47 (65.96)	1.28 (34.04)	3.75	2.51 (61.34)	1.58 (38.66)	4.10	2.91 (51.37)	2.75 (48.63)	5.67
West Bengal	0.75 (70.25)	0.32 (29.75)	1.07	0.99 (62.79)	0.59 (37.21)	1.58	1.03 (60.68)	0.67 (39.32)	1.70	1.00 (58.57)	0.70 (41.43)	1.71
India	11.62 (62.74)	6.90 (37.26)	18.52	11.91 (62.36)	7.19 (37.64)	19.11	13.01 (61.56)	8.12 (38.44)	21.14	17.25 (56.65)	13.20 (43.35)	30.45

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2010-11.  
 Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

In the reference period the enrolment of scheduled caste students in higher education increased from 12.60 lakhs to 30.45 lakhs. The number of scheduled caste men enrolled in higher education increased from 7.92 lakhs to 17.25 lakhs, while the number of scheduled caste women enrolled increased from 4.68 lakhs to 13.20 lakhs. In all the States the percentage of scheduled caste women enrolled was lower than that of scheduled caste men. Table-33 represents the average number of scheduled caste students enrolled in higher education in various States of India

**Table-33**  
**Average number of scheduled caste students enrolled in higher education in various States of India-2004-05 to 2010-11**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	Average			CV(in percent)	
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	1.31 (64.96)	0.71 (35.04)	2.01	35.96	59.71
Assam	0.25 (76.19)	0.08 (23.81)	0.33	85.16	48.31
Bihar	0.53 (77.34)	0.16 (22.66)	0.69	11.88	74.87
Gujarat	0.36 (62.04)	0.22 (37.96)	0.59	33.78	33.81
Haryana	0.31 (63.99)	0.17 (36.01)	0.48	39.29	46.66
Jammu and Kashmir	0.04 (59.63)	0.03 (40.37)	0.07	52.21	53.40
Karnataka	0.80 (60.48)	0.52 (39.52)	1.32	34.08	39.13
Kerala	0.16 (39.66)	0.25 (60.34)	0.41	15.89	17.10
Madhya Pradesh	0.63 (59.76)	0.42 (40.24)	1.05	28.77	17.40
Maharashtra	1.55 (58.47)	1.10 (41.53)	2.65	32.33	34.47
Orissa	0.21 (69.30)	0.09 (30.70)	0.31	41.47	90.50
Punjab	0.23 (56.79)	0.17 (43.21)	0.40	39.07	23.69
Rajasthan	0.54 (69.94)	0.23 (30.06)	0.77	38.17	59.71
Tamilnadu	0.90 (57.31)	0.67 (42.69)	1.57	41.37	45.23
Uttar Pradesh	2.37 (62.11)	1.44 (37.89)	3.81	14.68	38.84
West Bengal	0.84 (64.52)	0.46 (35.48)	1.31	17.01	35.89
India	11.97 (61.53)	7.49 (38.47)	19.46	21.95	33.92

Source: Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.  
CV: coefficient of variation.

The average percentage of scheduled caste women enrolled in higher education was lower (38.47 percent) than that of scheduled caste men (61.53 percent). However, at the All India level in the reference period percentage of scheduled caste women enrolled in higher education increased from 37.16 percent to 43.35 percent. The gross enrolment of scheduled caste men was more consistent in the State of Bihar, since the estimated coefficient of variation was found to be the

lowest 11.88 percent for Bihar and for scheduled caste women coefficient of variation was found to be lowest in Kerala (17.10 percent).

Table-34 (a) and (b) represents about the gross enrolment ratio of scheduled caste students enrolled in higher education in various States of India.

**Table-34 (a)**  
**Gross enrolment ratio of scheduled caste students enrolled in higher education in various States of India-2004-05 to 2010-11**  
**(in percent)**

States	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Andhra Pradesh	11.79	5.04	8.32	15.73	7.34	11.51	17.58	8.65	13.08
Assam	8.07	5.93	7.05	7.21	4.11	5.74	6.80	3.84	5.39
Bihar	7.50	2.61	5.13	8.32	0.93	4.63	7.99	0.89	4.43
Gujarat	10.84	7.92	9.51	13.88	9.98	12.10	9.57	7.05	8.43
Haryana	6.28	3.93	5.26	6.13	4.28	5.33	8.39	5.18	7.00
Jammu and Kashmir	0.20	0.03	0.12	6.99	6.93	6.97	7.28	6.73	7.02
Karnataka	9.15	6.88	8.06	10.98	8.03	9.55	14.95	8.96	12.03
Kerala	6.68	9.42	8.11	8.17	12.73	10.54	8.99	10.42	9.73
Madhya Pradesh	9.21	8.60	8.93	15.10	11.64	13.52	20.31	18.02	19.27
Maharashtra	14.20	10.27	12.37	16.06	13.37	14.81	15.93	12.65	14.41
Orissa	4.27	1.18	2.76	4.60	1.66	3.16	6.70	1.57	4.19
Punjab	3.06	3.46	3.24	4.63	5.26	4.87	7.01	4.91	6.05
Rajasthan	5.74	2.04	4.04	7.00	2.74	5.06	7.72	3.15	5.63
Tamilnadu	6.69	4.94	5.80	9.62	6.98	8.28	15.86	8.67	12.21
Uttar Pradesh	8.80	5.74	7.42	10.52	6.50	8.71	11.92	7.44	9.9
West Bengal	6.25	3.12	4.70	6.85	3.14	5.02	6.52	2.88	4.73
India	8.10	5.20	6.72	10.14	6.40	8.37	11.52	6.96	9.35

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2010-11.

(Contd....)

**Table-34 (b)**  
**Gross enrolment ratio of scheduled caste students enrolled in higher education in various States of India-2004-05 to 2010-11**  
**(in percent)**

States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Andhra Pradesh	21.2	11.80	16.60	14.90	7.00	11.00	18.00	9.10	13.60	29.80	21.90	25.90
Assam	18.00	11.80	15.20	21.30	11.00	16.60	20.80	11.10	16.30	10.40	12.20	11.20
Bihar	8.60	2.50	5.60	5.80	2.00	4.00	7.30	2.50	5.00	7.00	4.70	5.90
Gujarat	15.3	11.60	13.60	22.30	15.10	19.00	21.60	14.30	18.20	19.80	15.60	17.80
Haryana	12.00	9.20	10.80	10.50	6.90	8.90	12.30	8.40	10.50	16.50	11.50	14.20
Jammu and Kashmir	13.90	9.60	11.90	14.60	10.50	12.70	14.30	12.20	13.30	6.40	6.40	6.40
Karnataka	11.40	8.10	9.80	19.20	11.80	15.60	22.50	13.90	18.40	21.20	18.30	19.80
Kerala	12.90	18.80	15.90	11.80	15.50	13.70	13.00	16.70	14.90	10.30	18.10	14.20
Madhya Pradesh	14.20	9.60	12.10	13.00	10.00	11.60	11.00	8.30	9.70	12.30	8.30	10.40
Maharashtra	46.30	32.80	39.90	33.30	26.40	30.00	31.40	22.80	27.30	32.70	24.90	28.90
Orissa	6.20	2.50	4.40	6.30	2.50	4.50	5.80	2.30	4.10	10.70	8.20	9.50
Punjab	4.10	4.50	4.30	4.30	4.60	4.50	5.20	4.90	5.10	8.10	6.40	7.30
Rajasthan	7.80	4.10	6.10	9.00	4.60	7.00	8.90	4.90	7.10	13.50	8.50	11.20
Tamilnadu	11.10	8.90	14.60	11.90	10.00	10.90	13.90	11.20	12.50	23.40	19.90	21.70
Uttar Pradesh	10.70	6.40	8.70	10.70	6.60	8.80	10.50	7.80	9.20	11.20	12.40	11.70
West Bengal	7.40	3.50	5.50	9.30	5.80	7.60	9.60	6.60	8.20	7.80	5.80	6.90
India	13.20	8.60	11.00	12.50	8.30	10.50	13.00	9.00	11.10	14.60	12.30	13.50

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2010-11.

Table-34 (a) and (b) makes it clear that in the reference period the gross enrolment ratio of scheduled caste students increased from 6.72 percent to 13.5 percent. The gross enrolment ratio of scheduled caste men increased from 8.1 percent to 14.6 percent, while that of scheduled caste women increased from 5.2 percent to 12.30 percent. In all the States the gross enrolment ratio of scheduled caste women was lower than that of scheduled caste men. Table-35 represents average gross enrolment ratio of scheduled caste students enrolled in higher education in various States of India.

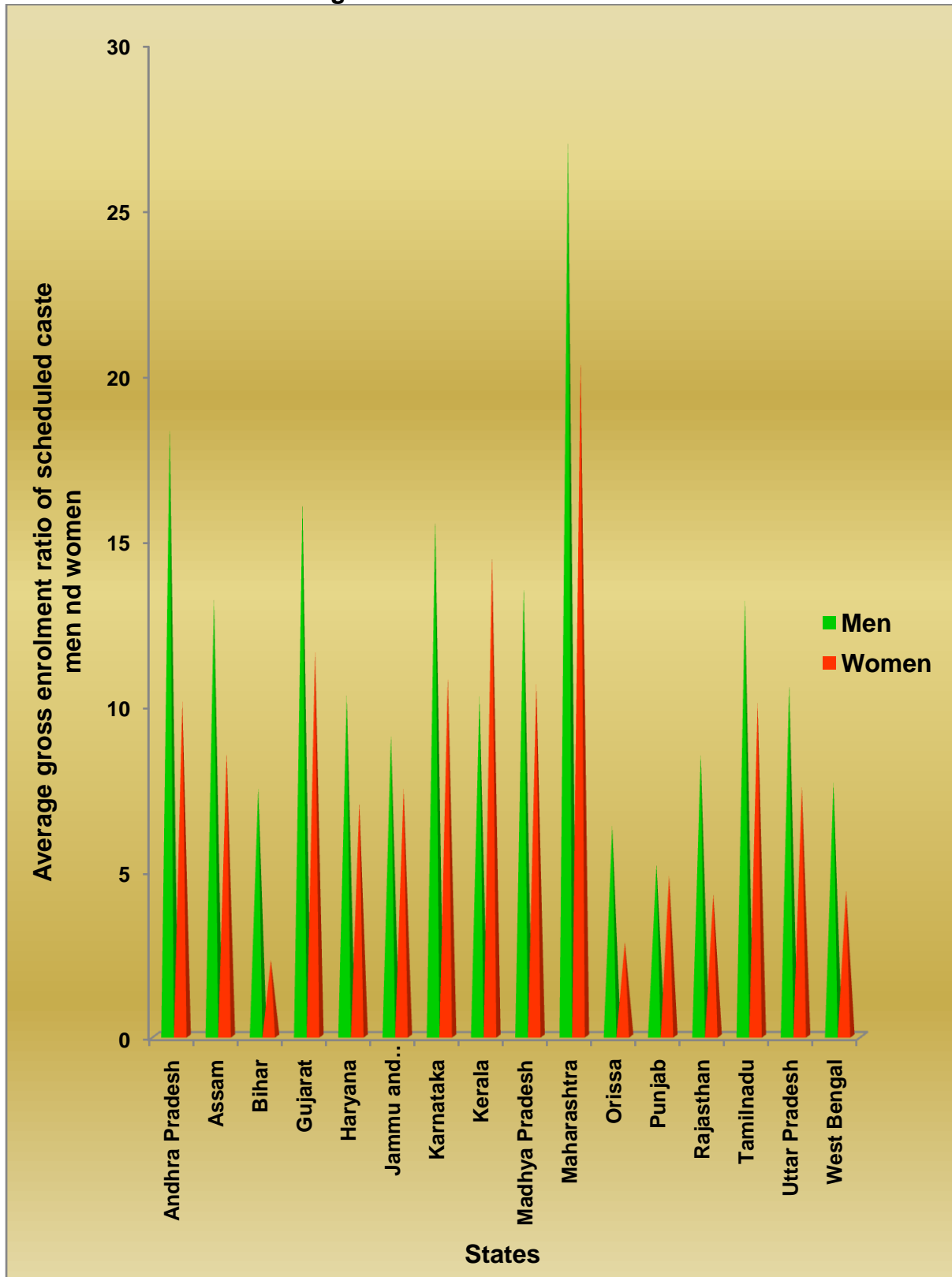
**Table-35**  
**Average gross enrolment ratio of scheduled caste students enrolled in higher education in various States of India-2004-05 to 2010-11**  
**(in percent)**

States	Average			CV		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Andhra Pradesh	14.17	6.99	10.59	29.13	51.22	36.07
Assam	11.74	6.83	9.47	45.85	40.40	42.08
Bihar	6.50	1.63	4.11	11.60	51.59	12.38
Gujarat	13.36	9.42	11.55	29.37	27.60	28.38
Haryana	7.94	5.41	6.83	33.34	36.79	34.10
Jammu and Kashmir	8.18	6.57	7.43	54.91	48.80	51.89
Karnataka	12.60	8.24	10.49	31.81	34.92	32.22
Kerala	8.79	11.94	10.41	21.99	23.69	22.00
Madhya Pradesh	11.83	9.45	10.73	24.20	30.16	26.30
Maharashtra	22.46	16.90	19.83	41.10	38.22	39.77
Orissa	4.84	1.67	3.30	30.71	78.63	44.37
Punjab	4.04	3.95	4.01	31.36	16.84	23.94
Rajasthan	6.59	3.08	4.99	26.75	45.77	32.28
Tamilnadu	9.87	7.24	9.18	37.62	43.89	38.19
Uttar Pradesh	9.02	5.78	7.53	8.25	27.50	13.34
West Bengal	6.56	3.58	5.11	15.95	33.34	22.07
India	9.78	6.35	8.15	16.92	26.09	20.03

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2010-11.  
CV: coefficient of variation.

The average gross enrolment ratio of scheduled caste women was only 6.35 percent as compared to that of scheduled caste men 9.78 percent. The gross enrolment ratio of scheduled caste men was more consistent in the State of Uttar Pradesh, since the estimated coefficient of variation was found to be the highest in Jammu and Kashmir (51.89 percent) and lowest in Bihar (12.38 percent). This is in tune with the observation by Ravi Srivastava and Sinha (2008) that the gross enrolment ratio for scheduled caste females was less compared to scheduled caste males. There was a significant difference in the gross enrolment ratio of scheduled caste students and All categories of students since the calculated t value was 6.51 and it was greater than  $t_{0.05}=1.75$ . Hence the null hypothesis that the enrolment in higher education of scheduled caste do not differ from the enrolment of All categories was rejected. Figure-4 represents the average gross enrolment ratio of scheduled caste men and women in higher education in various States of India.

**Figure-4**  
**Average gross enrolment ratio of scheduled caste men and women in higher education in various States of India**



**b. Estimated sopher's disparity index in enrolment of Scheduled caste students with that of All categories in higher education in various States of India:**

The study tried to find out disparity in enrolment of scheduled caste students with that of all categories in higher education in various States of India by calculating sopher's disparity index and Table-36 presents the same information.

**Table-36**  
**Estimated sopher's disparity index in enrolment of scheduled caste students with that of All categories in higher education in various States of India**

States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Average
Andhra Pradesh	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.22	0.23	0.12	0.06	0.14
Assam	0.01	0.08	0.10	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.09	0.18
Bihar	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.19	0.35	0.38	0.28	0.22
Gujarat	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.16	0.08	0.10	0.08
Haryana	0.34	0.36	0.30	0.16	0.40	0.32	0.30	0.31
Jammu and Kashmir	1.78	0.29	0.19	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.49	0.46
Karnataka	0.18	0.19	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.01	0.15	0.14
Kerala	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.24	0.10
Madhya Pradesh	0.11	0.01	0.19	0.09	0.00	0.22	0.14	0.11
Maharashtra	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.32	0.26	0.15	0.03	0.12
Orissa	0.53	0.51	0.42	0.35	0.36	0.49	0.28	0.42
Punjab	0.55	0.44	0.37	0.43	0.41	0.35	0.51	0.44
Rajasthan	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.26	0.18
Tamilnadu	0.33	0.35	0.27	0.08	0.27	0.23	0.27	0.26
Uttar Pradesh	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.18	0.07
West Bengal	0.26	0.24	0.30	0.33	0.20	0.19	0.29	0.26
India	0.19	0.16	0.14	0.09	0.11	4.35	1.34	0.91

Source: Calculated figures based on the data compiled

Table-36 makes it evident that in all the States in the reference period there had been decline in disparity in enrolment of scheduled caste population with that of All categories in higher education since there was a decline in the estimated Sopher's disparity index in all the States. On an average disparity was found to be highest in the State of Jammu and Kashmir since estimated Sopher's disparity index was found to be higher for the State of Jammu and Kashmir (0.46). However, there exist lowest disparity in Uttar Pradesh as indicated by the low Sopher's disparity index (0.07).

**c. Gender disparity in course wise enrolment in higher education of scheduled caste population:**

Table-37 (a) and (b) represents the gross enrolment of scheduled caste men and women in undergraduate courses in various States of India.

**Table-37 (a)**  
**Gross enrolment of scheduled caste men and women**  
**in undergraduate courses in various States of India**

(in lakhs)

States	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.79 (95.35)	0.35 (95.37)	0.97 (80.64)	0.44 (76.96)	1.21 (90.38)	0.58 (86.35)	1.14 (82.67)	0.6 (81.58)
Assam	0.08 (91.33)	0.05 (89.94)	0.74 (98.88)	0.03 (90.50)	0.07 (89.00)	0.03 (88.55)	0.19 (95.21)	0.11 (95.84)
Bihar	0.46 (87.18)	0.15 (87.16)	0.46 (84.61)	0.04 (73.50)	0.46 (85.22)	0.04 (72.94)	0.48 (93.86)	0.11 (89.80)
Gujarat	0.2 (80.21)	0.13 (78.24)	0.21 (59.48)	0.12 (55.78)	0.18 (71.33)	0.12 (76.38)	0.14 (65.97)	0.09 (77.58)
Haryana	0.13 (82.33)	0.06 (78.96)	0.12 (70.57)	0.07 (78.21)	0.18 (73.67)	0.09 (79.54)	0.31 (89.79)	0.2 (91.77)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.0003 (100.00)	0.0002 (100.00)	0.03 (91.91)	0.02 (87.34)	0.03 (73.53)	0.03 (88.52)	0.06 (87.25)	0.03 (86.13)
Karnataka	0.31 (70.72)	0.21 (64.61)	0.38 (65.26)	0.26 (65.00)	0.56 (70.29)	0.29 (64.10)	0.42 (79.29)	0.28 (82.94)
Kerala	0.20 (92.77)	0.16 (89.54)	0.13 (85.19)	0.23 (88.65)	0.14 (83.29)	0.18 (86.07)	0.16 (82.05)	0.27 (86.07)
Madhya Pradesh	0.23 (46.49)	0.14 (35.23)	0.31 (36.60)	0.18 (32.72)	0.01 (3.34)	0.05 (16.71)	0.54 (76.55)	0.34 (81.54)
Maharashtra	0.59 (66.94)	0.34 (59.86)	0.64 (61.95)	0.45 (60.54)	0.71 (67.53)	0.47 (65.40)	1.28 (65.10)	1.09 (77.53)
Orissa	0.11 (78.08)	0.03 (91.02)	0.12 (75.96)	0.05 (90.40)	0.17 (73.42)	0.04 (78.85)	0.16 (87.81)	0.06 (90.35)
Punjab	0.1 (92.35)	0.11 (91.45)	0.13 (65.15)	0.11 (79.99)	0.22 (72.81)	0.14 (78.68)	0.11 (63.40)	0.13 (79.87)
Rajasthan	0.28 (82.84)	0.08 (82.33)	0.34 (80.72)	0.11 (80.82)	0.41 (85.60)	0.14 (85.79)	0.4 (85.04)	0.17 (84.46)
Tamilnadu	0.37 (84.70)	0.31 (84.00)	0.56 (79.66)	0.44 (82.13)	0.8 (68.62)	0.55 (84.38)	0.53 (74.32)	0.44 (82.80)
Uttar Pradesh	1.23 (73.01)	0.72 (74.15)	1.67 (76.85)	0.84 (76.23)	1.96 (79.56)	0.91 (72.43)	2.01 (84.91)	1.02 (87.14)
West Bengal	0.57 (85.14)	0.28 (84.88)	0.58 (76.65)	0.28 (84.45)	0.59 (83.15)	0.25 (80.72)	0.66 (88.09)	0.28 (88.24)
India	6.17 (77.90)	3.48 (74.29)	7.26 (70.63)	4.05 (69.66)	9.07 (76.69)	4.83 (74.31)	9.29 (79.98)	5.75 (83.34)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

(Contd....)

**Table-37 (b)**  
**Gross enrolment of scheduled caste men and women**  
**in undergraduate courses in various States of India**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2008-09		2009-10		Average	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.56 (62.85)	0.27 (71.94)	0.73 (62.83)	0.39 (74.54)	0.90 (53.66)	0.44 (48.39)
Assam	0.21 (95.50)	0.09 (94.88)	0.21 (74.23)	0.09 (94.88)	0.25 (77.77)	0.07 (86.20)
Bihar	0.38 (88.72)	0.12 (89.15)	0.46 (89.65)	0.13 (88.63)	0.45 (62.50)	0.10 (67.16)
Gujarat	0.25 (54.90)	0.15 (56.77)	0.28 (57.14)	0.16 (60.35)	0.21 (36.11)	0.13 (28.00)
Haryana	0.24 (75.73)	0.14 (82.34)	0.23 (59.91)	0.17 (77.94)	0.20 (52.17)	0.12 (36.36)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.06 (85.98)	0.04 (87.37)	0.05 (82.13)	0.04 (80.21)	0.04 (69.44)	0.03 (63.09)
Karnataka	0.71 (74.62)	0.47 (84.08)	0.77 (68.73)	0.48 (77.49)	0.53 (34.74)	0.33 (31.36)
Kerala	0.15 (86.35)	0.21 (87.55)	0.16 (87.12)	0.22 (88.77)	0.16 (72.41)	0.21 (63.99)
Madhya Pradesh	0.52 (81.10)	0.36 (84.26)	0.48 (82.27)	0.33 (85.73)	0.35 (20.72)	0.23 (23.33)
Maharashtra	1.56 (84.10)	1.24 (86.70)	1.39 (74.98)	0.98 (77.78)	1.03 (40.21)	0.76 (36.79)
Orissa	0.16 (87.79)	0.07 (91.59)	0.16 (87.28)	0.06 (88.93)	0.15 (81.07)	0.06 (53.57)
Punjab	.12 (66.18)	0.14 (83.31)	0.13 (55.84)	0.14 (77.70)	0.14 (56.45)	0.13 (31.08)
Rajasthan	0.42 (84.97)	0.19 (85.35)	.47 (84.91)	0.21 (85.48)	0.39 (68.15)	0.15 (62.88)
Tamilnadu	0.54 (71.85)	0.46 (82.91)	0.62 (71.76)	0.57 (83.36)	0.57 (62.67)	0.47 (38.78)
Uttar Pradesh	2.08 (84.13)	1.06 (83.07)	2.18 (86.77)	1.39 (87.78)	1.86 (57.89)	0.99 (60.59)
West Bengal	0.89 (89.92)	0.54 (92.05)	0.91 (88.26)	0.6 (89.82)	0.70 (69.81)	0.37 (61.95)
India	9.51 (79.82)	6.01 (83.57)	10.08 (77.46)	6.69 (82.34)	8.56 (48.91)	5.14 (45.27)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
 Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

Table-37 (a) and (b) implies that at the All India level, in the reference period the number of scheduled caste men enrolled in undergraduate courses increased from 6.17 lakhs to 10.08 lakhs while the number of scheduled caste women enrolled in undergraduate courses increased from 3.48 lakhs to 6.69 lakhs. However, in the reference period the percentage of scheduled caste men enrolled in undergraduate courses declined from 77.90 percent to 77.46 percent, while that of scheduled caste

women increased from 74.29 percent to 82.34 percent. On an average 48.91 percent of men and 45.27 percent of women are enrolled in undergraduate courses.

Table-38 (a) and (b) gives the information on gross enrolment of scheduled caste men and women in postgraduate courses in various States of India.

**Table-38(a)**  
**Gross enrolment of scheduled caste men and women in postgraduate courses**  
**in various States of India-2004-05 to 2010-11**

(in lakhs)

States	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.032 (3.86)	0.013 (3.54)	0.044 (3.66)	0.025 (4.37)	0.073 (5.45)	0.049 (7.29)	0.166 (12.04)	0.092 (12.51)
Assam	0.004 (4.57)	0.004 (7.20)	0.003 (0.40)	0.001 (3.02)	0.003 (3.81)	0.002 (5.90)	0.007 (3.51)	0.004 (3.48)
Bihar	0.03 (5.69)	0.01 (6.97)	0.034 (6.25)	0.003 (5.51)	0.034 (6.30)	0.004 (7.29)	0.025 (4.89)	0.008 (6.53)
Gujarat	0.027 (10.83)	0.021 (12.64)	0.04 (11.33)	0.041 (19.06)	0.027 (10.70)	0.025 (15.91)	0.024 (11.31)	0.017 (14.65)
Haryana	0.012 (7.60)	0.007 (9.21)	0.011 (6.47)	0.007 (7.82)	0.011 (4.50)	0.007 (6.19)	0.007 (2.03)	0.007 (3.21)
Jammu and Kashmir	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.001 (3.06)	0.002 (8.73)	0.006 (14.71)	0.002 (5.90)	0.004 (5.82)	0.003 (8.61)
Karnataka	0.019 (4.33)	0.011 (3.38)	0.019 (3.26)	0.011 (2.75)	0.017 (2.13)	0.012 (2.65)	0.034 (6.42)	0.026 (7.70)
Kerala	0.006 (5.57)	0.017 (9.51)	0.008 (5.24)	0.019 (7.32)	0.006 (3.57)	0.019 (9.09)	0.015 (7.69)	0.027 (8.61)
Madhya Pradesh	0.034 (6.87)	0.032 (8.05)	0.039 (4.60)	0.027 (4.91)	0.03 (10.02)	0.015 (5.01)	0.135 (19.14)	0.068 (16.31)
Maharashtra	0.089 (10.10)	0.038 (6.69)	0.055 (5.32)	0.036 (4.84)	0.055 (5.23)	0.036 (5.01)	0.356 (18.10)	0.197 (14.01)
Orissa	0.006 (4.26)	0.001 (3.03)	0.007 (4.43)	0.002 (3.62)	0.008 (3.45)	0.002 (3.94)	0.021 (11.53)	0.006 (9.03)
Punjab	0.005 (4.62)	0.009 (7.48)	0.005 (2.51)	0.01 (7.27)	0.006 (1.99)	0.01 (5.62)	0.018 (10.38)	0.02 (12.29)
Rajasthan	0.03 (8.88)	0.011 (11.32)	0.032 (7.70)	0.013 (9.55)	0.032 (6.68)	0.014 (8.58)	0.052 (11.05)	0.024 (11.92)
Tamilnadu	0.039 (8.93)	0.036 (9.74)	0.042 (5.91)	0.042 (7.84)	0.042 (3.60)	0.042 (6.44)	0.082 (11.50)	0.069 (12.98)
Uttar Pradesh	0.25 (15.08)	0.09 (9.27)	0.258 (11.87)	0.087 (7.89)	0.259 (10.51)	0.172 (13.69)	0.302 (12.76)	0.134 (11.45)
West Bengal	0.062 (9.26)	0.027 (8.18)	0.062 (8.19)	0.027 (8.14)	0.046 (6.48)	0.028 (9.04)	0.052 (6.94)	0.028 (8.82)
India	0.708 (8.94)	0.368 (7.86)	0.727 (7.07)	0.403 (6.93)	0.822 (6.95)	0.588 (9.05)	1.387 (11.94)	0.803 (11.64)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development-2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

(Contd....)

**Table-38(b)**  
**Gross enrolment of scheduled caste men and women in postgraduate courses in various States of India-2004-05 to 2010-11**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2008-09		2009-10		Average	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.086 (9.65)	0.042 (11.19)	0.125 (10.76)	0.064 (12.23)	0.10 (7.32)	0.06 (5.38)
Assam	0.007 (3.18)	0.004 (4.22)	0.07 (24.74)	0.004 (4.22)	0.02 (11.11)	0.01 (6.90)
Bihar	0.036 (8.41)	0.01 (7.43)	0.04 (7.80)	0.012 (8.18)	0.04 (6.25)	0.01 (5.97)
Gujarat	0.064 (14.05)	0.046 (17.41)	0.066 (13.47)	0.047 (17.73)	0.05 (11.11)	0.04 (6.67)
Haryana	0.011 (3.47)	0.009 (5.29)	0.019 (4.95)	0.01 (4.58)	0.01 (4.35)	0.01 (1.82)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.005 (7.17)	0.004 (8.74)	0.006 (9.86)	0.008 (16.04)	0.0032 (7.18)	0.0031 (5.05)
Karnataka	0.013 (1.37)	0.008 (1.43)	0.026 (2.32)	0.019 (3.07)	0.02 (2.11)	0.02 (1.18)
Kerala	0.01 (5.76)	0.019 (7.92)	0.01 (5.45)	0.017 (6.86)	0.01 (6.90)	0.02 (4.00)
Madhya Pradesh	0.092 (14.35)	0.059 (13.81)	0.084 (14.40)	0.047 (12.21)	0.08 (4.50)	0.05 (5.33)
Maharashtra	0.136 (7.33)	0.108 (7.55)	0.165 (8.90)	0.105 (8.33)	0.17 (5.29)	0.10 (6.07)
Orissa	0.021 (11.52)	0.006 (7.85)	0.022 (12.00)	0.007 (10.37)	0.02 (5.40)	0.004 (7.14)
Punjab	0.016 (8.82)	0.016 (9.52)	0.027 (11.60)	0.026 (14.43)	0.01 (8.68)	0.02 (2.22)
Rajasthan	0.052 (10.52)	0.027 (12.13)	0.055 (9.94)	0.027 (10.99)	0.05 (9.09)	0.02 (8.06)
Tamilnadu	0.083 (11.04)	0.069 (12.44)	0.093 (10.76)	0.081 (11.85)	0.07 (9.33)	0.07 (4.76)
Uttar Pradesh	0.316 (12.78)	0.194 (15.20)	0.256 (10.19)	0.171 (10.80)	0.32 (9.36)	0.16 (10.42)
West Bengal	0.06 (6.06)	0.03 (6.14)	0.075 (7.27)	0.054 (8.08)	0.07 (7.55)	0.04 (6.19)
India	1.11 (9.34)	0.73 (10.21)	1.20 (9.27)	0.81 (10.02)	1.16 (6.85)	0.72 (6.13)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
 Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

Table-38 (a) and (b) depicts that at the All India level, in the reference period the number of scheduled caste men enrolled in postgraduate courses increased from 0.71 lakhs to 1.21 lakhs while, the number of scheduled caste women enrolled in postgraduate courses increased from 0.37 lakhs to 0.81 lakhs. However, in the reference period the percentage of scheduled caste men enrolled in

postgraduate courses increased from 8.94 percent to 9.27 percent, while that of scheduled caste women increased from 7.86 percent to 10.02 percent. On an average 6.85 percent of men and 6.13 percent of women are enrolled in postgraduate courses.

Table-39 (a) and (b) represents the gross enrolment of scheduled caste men and women in open and distance learning courses in various States of India.

**Table-39 (a)**  
**Gross enrolment of scheduled caste men and women in**  
**open and distance learning courses in various States of India**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.003 (0.41)	0.002 (0.68)	0.183 (15.22)	0.104 (18.32)	0.047 (3.54)	0.039 (5.90)	0.065 (4.78)	0.040 (5.50)
Assam	0.003 (3.81)	0.001 (2.39)	0.005 (0.71)	0.002 (6.33)	0.005 (7.12)	0.001 (5.46)	0.0023 (1.19)	0.0006 (0.57)
Bihar	0.035 (6.77)	0.009 (5.43)	0.048 (8.96)	0.011 (20.89)	0.044 (8.30)	0.010 (19.68)	0.006 (1.22)	0.004 (3.65)
Gujarat	0.02 (8.78)	0.01 (8.99)	0.102 (29.06)	0.053 (25.02)	0.044 (17.73)	0.011 (7.57)	0.047 (22.40)	0.008 (7.34)
Haryana	0.014 (9.42)	0.008 (11.12)	0.037 (22.31)	0.012 (13.45)	0.052 (21.37)	0.015 (13.87)	0.027 (7.98)	0.010 (4.76)
Jammu and Kashmir	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.0012 (3.89)	0.0005 (2.49)	0.004 (10.86)	0.001 (4.60)	0.004 (6.59)	0.001 (4.57)
Karnataka	0.107 (24.45)	0.103 (31.90)	0.180 (31.02)	0.127 (31.85)	0.217 (27.24)	0.148 (32.90)	0.073 (13.85)	0.030 (9.01)
Kerala	0.0016 (1.48)	0.0015 (0.84)	0.014 (9.52)	0.010 (4.00)	0.022 (13.09)	0.010 (4.80)	0.019 (10.12)	0.016 (5.23)
Madhya Pradesh	0.228 (46.17)	0.224 (56.62)	0.493 (58.28)	0.341 (62.03)	0.257 (86.06)	0.233 (77.95)	0.029 (4.15)	0.008 (1.99)
Maharashtra	0.201 (22.82)	0.189 (33.39)	0.337 (32.64)	0.257 (34.59)	0.285 (27.15)	0.212 (29.56)	0.328 (16.71)	0.117 (8.39)
Orissa	0.024 (17.55)	0.001 (5.83)	0.03073 (19.45)	0.00318 (5.75)	0.053 (23.01)	0.008 (16.93)	0.0009 (0.50)	0.0002 (0.39)
Punjab	0.003 (3.03)	0.001 (1.06)	0.064 (32.32)	0.017 (12.72)	0.076 (25.18)	0.027 (15.68)	0.045 (26.06)	0.010 (6.38)
Rajasthan	0.02787 (8.25)	0.006 (6.24)	0.048 (11.47)	0.013 (9.58)	0.036 (7.63)	0.008 (5.40)	0.016 (3.46)	0.005 (2.72)
Tamilnadu	0.02526 (5.78)	0.021 (5.84)	0.100 (14.06)	0.052 (9.73)	0.321 (27.55)	0.058 (8.93)	0.091 (12.89)	0.012 (2.34)
Uttar Pradesh	0.200 (11.89)	0.160 (16.57)	0.244 (11.27)	0.174 (15.87)	0.243 (9.89)	0.173 (13.83)	0.052 (2.24)	0.012 (1.10)
West Bengal	0.037 (5.53)	0.022 (6.90)	0.114 (15.09)	0.024 (7.37)	0.073 (10.30)	0.031 (10.21)	0.036 (4.88)	0.009 (2.86)
India	1.01 (12.86)	0.82 (17.67)	2.26 (22.06)	1.34 (23.21)	1.90 (16.13)	1.06 (16.44)	0.90 (7.75)	0.31 (4.59)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development-2004-05 to 2009-10.

Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

(Contd....)

**Table-39 (b)**  
**Gross enrolment of scheduled caste men and women in**  
**open and distance learning courses in various States of India**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2008-09		2009-10		Average	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.23 (26.92)	0.06 (16.47)	0.29 (25.62)	0.06 (12.57)	0.82 (37.80)	0.31 (44.09)
Assam	0.002 (1.21)	0.0007 (0.75)	0.0026 (0.94)	0.0007 (0.75)	0.02 (11.11)	0.01 (6.90)
Bihar	0.011 (2.71)	0.004 (3.21)	0.011 (2.29)	0.004 (2.82)	0.16 (25.00)	0.04 (23.88)
Gujarat	0.14 (30.86)	0.06 (25.58)	0.14 (29.19)	0.05 (21.61)	0.49 (52.78)	0.19 (65.33)
Haryana	0.06 (20.33)	0.01 (11.74)	0.13 (34.82)	0.03 (17.20)	0.32 (39.13)	0.09 (58.18)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.004 (6.52)	0.001 (3.41)	0.004 (7.39)	0.001 (3.13)	0.02 (23.15)	0.01 (31.55)
Karnataka	0.22 (23.55)	0.07 (14.23)	0.32 (28.76)	0.11 (19.31)	1.12 (62.11)	0.59 (66.27)
Kerala	0.013 (7.77)	0.010 (4.44)	0.013 (7.26)	0.010 (4.25)	0.08 (20.69)	0.06 (32.00)
Madhya Pradesh	0.029 (4.55)	0.008 (1.94)	0.018 (3.24)	0.007 (1.96)	1.05 (73.87)	0.82 (70.00)
Maharashtra	0.15 (8.32)	0.07 (5.56)	0.29 (15.89)	0.17 (13.72)	1.59 (53.97)	1.02 (56.79)
Orissa	0.0009 (0.50)	0.0002 (0.34)	0.0009 (0.50)	0.0002 (0.39)	0.11 (13.51)	0.01 (39.28)
Punjab	0.04 (24.75)	0.01 (6.93)	0.07 (32.36)	0.01 (7.60)	0.30 (34.74)	0.08 (66.61)
Rajasthan	0.021 (4.38)	0.005 (2.31)	0.027 (4.97)	0.008 (3.27)	0.18 (22.72)	0.05 (29.02)
Tamilnadu	0.11 (15.75)	0.01 (2.65)	0.140 (16.24)	0.021 (3.15)	0.79 (22.67)	0.17 (53.74)
Uttar Pradesh	0.07 (2.95)	0.01 (1.38)	0.071 (2.84)	0.016 (1.07)	0.88 (32.16)	0.55 (28.66)
West Bengal	0.037 (3.75)	0.009 (1.59)	0.04 (3.99)	0.01 (1.73)	0.34 (20.75)	0.11 (30.09)
India	1.24 (10.48)	0.41 (5.81)	1.67 (12.85)	0.58 (7.19)	8.98 (43.01)	4.52 (47.49)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development -2004-05 to 2009-10.  
 Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

Table-39 (a) and (b) implies that at the All India level, in the reference period the number of scheduled caste men enrolled in open and distance learning courses increased from 1.01 lakhs to 1.67 lakhs while, the number of scheduled caste women enrolled in open and distance learning courses declined from 0.82 lakh to 0.58 lakh. However, in the reference period the percentage of scheduled caste men

enrolled in open and distance learning courses declined from 12.86 percent to 12.85 percent, while that of scheduled caste women declined from 17.67 percent to 7.19 percent. On an average 43.01 percent of men and 47.49 percent of women are enrolled in open and distance learning courses.

Table-40 (a) and (b) explains about the gross enrolment of scheduled caste men and women in Ph.D/M.Phil courses in various States of India.

**Table-40 (a)**  
**Gross enrolment of scheduled caste men and women**  
**in Ph.D/M.Phil courses in various States of India**

(in lakhs)

States	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.003 (0.38)	0.001 (0.40)	0.005 (0.49)	0.002 (0.35)	0.008 (0.63)	0.003 (0.46)	0.00708 (0.51)	0.00302 (0.41)
Assam	0.00025 (0.29)	0.00026 (0.47)	0.00001 (0.01)	0.00005 (0.15)	0.00005 (0.06)	0.00003 (0.09)	0.00018 (0.09)	0.00013 (0.11)
Bihar	0.0019 (0.36)	0.00074 (0.43)	0.001 (0.18)	0.00005 (0.09)	0.001 (0.19)	0.00005 (0.09)	0.00018 (0.04)	0.00003 (0.02)
Gujarat	0.00044 (0.18)	0.00023 (0.14)	0.00047 (0.13)	0.00031 (0.14)	0.00061 (0.24)	0.0002 (0.13)	0.00068 (0.32)	0.00049 (0.42)
Haryana	0.00103 (0.65)	0.00054 (0.71)	0.00112 (0.66)	0.00046 (0.51)	0.00112 (0.46)	0.00046 (0.41)	0.00068 (0.20)	0.00056 (0.26)
Jammu and Kashmir	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.00037 (1.13)	0.00033 (1.44)	0.00037 (0.91)	0.00033 (0.97)	0.00024 (0.35)	0.00024 (0.69)
Karnataka	0.00215 (0.49)	0.00033 (0.10)	0.00267 (0.46)	0.00161 (0.40)	0.00267 (0.34)	0.00161 (0.36)	0.00232 (0.44)	0.00117 (0.35)
Kerala	0.00019 (0.18)	0.0002 (0.11)	0.00007 (0.05)	0.00007 (0.03)	0.00008 (0.05)	0.00009 (0.04)	0.00028 (0.14)	0.00029 (0.09)
Madhya Pradesh	0.0023 (0.46)	0.00035 (0.09)	0.00436 (0.51)	0.00187 (0.34)	0.00171 (0.57)	0.00099 (0.33)	0.0011 (0.16)	0.00068 (0.16)
Maharashtra	0.0013 (0.15)	0.00029 (0.05)	0.0009 (0.09)	0.00023 (0.03)	0.0009 (0.09)	0.00023 (0.03)	0.00179 (0.09)	0.00095 (0.07)
Orissa	0.00016 (0.11)	0.00004 (0.12)	0.00025 (0.16)	0.00013 (0.24)	0.00026 (0.11)	0.00014 (0.28)	0.0003 (0.16)	0.00015 (0.23)
Punjab	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.00005 (0.03)	0.00003 (0.02)	0.00006 (0.02)	0.00003 (0.02)	0.00028 (0.16)	0.00237 (1.46)
Rajasthan	0.00014 (0.04)	0.00011 (0.11)	0.00047 (0.11)	0.00007 (0.05)	0.00046 (0.10)	0.00037 (0.23)	0.00212 (0.45)	0.00182 (0.90)
Tamilnadu	0.0026 (0.60)	0.00156 (0.42)	0.00265 (0.37)	0.00162 (0.30)	0.00265 (0.23)	0.00162 (0.25)	0.00926 (1.30)	0.01002 (1.89)
Uttar Pradesh	0.00032 (0.02)	0.00011 (0.01)	0.00028 (0.01)	0.00014 (0.01)	0.00098 (0.04)	0.00061 (0.05)	0.0023 (0.10)	0.00371 (0.32)
West Bengal	0.00044 (0.07)	0.00012 (0.04)	0.00044 (0.06)	0.00012 (0.04)	0.00044 (0.06)	0.00012 (0.04)	0.00062 (0.08)	0.00024 (0.08)
India	0.02 (0.30)	0.01 (0.19)	0.02 (0.24)	0.01 (0.20)	0.021 (0.23)	0.01 (0.20)	0.03 (0.33)	0.02 (0.43)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development-2004-05 to 2009-10.

Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

(Contd....)

**Table-40 (b)**  
**Gross enrolment of scheduled caste men and women**  
**in Ph.D/M.Phil courses in various States of India**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2008-09		2009-10		Average	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.00513 (0.58)	0.00152 (0.40)	0.00908 (0.78)	0.00341 (0.65)	0.04 (1.22)	0.01 (2.15)
Assam	0.00022 (0.10)	0.00015 (0.16)	0.00022 (0.08)	0.00015 (0.16)	0.00002 (0.01)	0.00001 (0.01)
Bihar	0.00071 (0.17)	0.00028 (0.21)	0.00135 (0.26)	0.00054 (0.37)	0.02 (6.25)	0.01 (2.99)
Gujarat	0.00086 (0.19)	0.00064 (0.24)	0.00095 (0.19)	0.00081 (0.31)	0.00002 (0.01)	0.00001 (0.01)
Haryana	0.00149 (0.47)	0.00107 (0.63)	0.0012 (0.31)	0.00059 (0.27)	0.02 (4.35)	0.01 (3.64)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00023 (0.33)	0.00022 (0.48)	0.00038 (0.62)	0.00031 (0.62)	0.0002 (0.23)	0.0001 (7.35)
Karnataka	0.00444 (0.47)	0.00142 (0.25)	0.00212 (0.19)	0.00084 (0.14)	0.02 (1.05)	0.01 (1.18)
Kerala	0.00022 (0.13)	0.00022 (0.09)	0.00032 (0.17)	0.0003 (0.12)	0.00002 (0.01)	0.00001 (0.01)
Madhya Pradesh	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.00056 (0.10)	0.00038 (0.10)	0.02 (0.90)	0.01 (1.33)
Maharashtra	0.00478 (0.26)	0.00277 (0.19)	0.00427 (0.23)	0.00213 (0.17)	0.01 (0.53)	0.01 (0.36)
Orissa	0.00034 (0.19)	0.00017 (0.22)	0.0004 (0.22)	0.00021 (0.31)	0.00002 (0.01)	0.00001 (0.01)
Punjab	0.00044 (0.24)	0.00039 (0.23)	0.00047 (0.20)	0.00048 (0.27)	0.0004 (0.13)	0.0003 (0.09)
Rajasthan	0.00062 (0.13)	0.00047 (0.21)	0.00104 (0.19)	0.00062 (0.25)	0.0002 (0.05)	0.0001 (0.03)
Tamilnadu	0.01026 (1.37)	0.01109 (2.00)	0.01066 (1.23)	0.01124 (1.64)	0.04 (5.33)	0.04 (2.72)
Uttar Pradesh	0.00351 (0.14)	0.00439 (0.34)	0.00496 (0.20)	0.00569 (0.36)	0.01 (0.58)	0.01 (0.33)
West Bengal	0.00265 (0.27)	0.00132 (0.23)	0.00489 (0.47)	0.00241 (0.36)	0.02 (1.89)	0.01 (1.77)
India	0.04 (0.36)	0.02 (0.41)	0.05 (0.42)	0.04 (0.45)	0.21 (1.24)	0.13 (1.11)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development-2004-05 to 2009-10.  
 Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

Table-40 (a) and (b) implies that at the All India level, in the reference period the number of scheduled caste men enrolled in Ph.D/M.Phil courses increased from 0.02 lakhs to 0.05 lakhs and the number of scheduled caste women enrolled in Ph.D/M.Phil courses increased from 0.01 lakhs to 0.04. However, in the reference period the percentage of scheduled caste men enrolled in Ph.D/M.Phil courses

declined from 0.30 percent to 0.42 percent, while that of scheduled caste women increased from 0.19 percent to 0.45 percent. On an average 1.24 percent of men and 1.11 percent of women are enrolled in Ph.D/M.Phil courses.

**d. An analysis of disparity in higher education of scheduled tribes students with that of general population:**

Table-41 (a) and (b) represents the number of scheduled tribes students enrolled in higher education in various States of India.

**Table-41 (a)**

**Number of scheduled tribes students enrolled in higher education in various States of India 2004-05 to 2010-11**

(in lakhs)

States	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0.19 (71.51)	0.08 (28.49)	0.27	0.33 (70.29)	0.14 (29.71)	0.47	0.46 (66.46)	0.23 (33.54)	0.69
Assam	0.13 (54.89)	0.11 (45.11)	0.24	0.15 (66.56)	0.08 (33.44)	0.23	0.15 (65.12)	0.08 (34.88)	0.22
Bihar	0.04 (74.80)	0.01 (25.20)	0.05	0.03 (55.68)	0.02 (44.32)	0.05	0.02 (23.04)	0.08 (76.96)	0.11
Gujarat	0.27 (59.07)	0.19 (40.93)	0.46	0.37 (62.00)	0.22 (38.00)	0.59	0.30 (60.06)	0.20 (39.94)	0.51
Jammu and Kashmir	0.01 (97.22)	0.00 (2.78)	0.01	0.04 (50.16)	0.04 (49.84)	0.09	0.05 (51.99)	0.04 (48.01)	0.09
Karnataka	0.99 (94.87)	0.05 (5.13)	1.04	0.14 (64.67)	0.08 (35.33)	0.22	0.25 (21.14)	0.93 (78.86)	1.18
Kerala	0.01 (48.86)	0.01 (51.14)	0.02	0.01 (29.81)	0.03 (70.19)	0.05	0.02 (50.63)	0.02 (49.37)	0.05
Madhya Pradesh	0.33 (65.47)	0.18 (34.53)	0.51	0.68 (64.19)	0.38 (35.81)	1.06	1.01 (58.33)	0.72 (41.67)	1.73
Maharashtra	0.20 (68.97)	0.09 (31.03)	0.29	0.47 (60.35)	0.31 (39.65)	0.77	0.50 (62.01)	0.31 (37.99)	0.81
Orissa	0.10 (54.23)	0.08 (45.77)	0.18	0.12 (84.27)	0.02 (15.73)	0.14	0.21 (87.46)	0.03 (12.54)	0.24
Rajasthan	0.28 (79.89)	0.07 (20.11)	0.35	0.33 (77.41)	0.10 (22.59)	0.42	0.38 (76.87)	0.11 (23.13)	0.50
Tamilnadu	0.01 (51.74)	0.01 (48.26)	0.03	0.02 (54.72)	0.01 (45.28)	0.03	0.04 (60.96)	0.02 (39.04)	0.06
Uttar Pradesh	0.01 (55.04)	0.01 (44.96)	0.03	0.06 (81.41)	0.01 (18.59)	0.07	0.02 (54.98)	0.01 (45.02)	0.03
West Bengal	0.10 (62.17)	0.06 (37.83)	0.15	0.11 (64.56)	0.06 (35.44)	0.17	0.11 (64.82)	0.06 (35.18)	0.17
India	2.76 (63.73)	1.57 (36.27)	4.34	4.24 (66.47)	2.14 (33.53)	6.38	4.38 (62.63)	2.61 (37.37)	7.00

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development-2004-05 to 2010-11.

(Contd....)

Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

**Table-41 (b)**  
**Number of scheduled tribes students enrolled in higher education in various States of India 2004-05 to 2010-11**

**(in lakhs)**

States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0.51 (67.63)	0.24 (32.37)	0.75	0.32 (75.10)	0.11 (24.90)	0.43	0.63 (77.04)	0.19 (22.96)	0.82	0.87 (62.97)	0.51 (37.03)	1.39
Assam	0.14 (68.40)	0.07 (31.60)	0.21	0.14 (65.43)	0.08 (34.57)	0.22	0.14 (65.43)	0.08 (34.57)	0.22	0.32 (49.84)	0.32 (50.16)	0.66
Bihar	0.06 (81.11)	0.01 (18.89)	0.07	0.91 (97.43)	0.02 (2.57)	0.94	0.06 (71.52)	0.02 (28.48)	0.08	0.12 (53.77)	0.10 (46.23)	0.22
Gujarat	0.28 (58.22)	0.20 (41.78)	0.48	0.37 (60.92)	0.24 (39.08)	0.61	0.39 (63.39)	0.22 (36.61)	0.61	0.49 (54.74)	0.40 (45.26)	0.90
Jammu and Kashmir	0.04 (61.26)	0.02 (38.74)	0.06	0.04 (60.69)	0.03 (39.31)	0.06	0.05 (57.34)	0.04 (42.66)	0.09	0.045 (72.06)	0.02 (27.94)	0.06
Karnataka	0.14 (66.81)	0.07 (33.19)	0.21	0.31 (67.69)	0.15 (32.31)	0.46	0.34 (66.86)	0.17 (33.14)	0.51	0.43 (56.37)	0.33 (43.63)	0.77
Kerala	0.02 (40.47)	0.03 (59.53)	0.04	0.02 (37.87)	0.03 (62.13)	0.04	0.02 (38.83)	0.03 (61.17)	0.04	0.03 (44.97)	0.04 (55.03)	0.08
Madhya Pradesh	0.42 (65.29)	0.22 (34.71)	0.64	0.38 (63.69)	0.21 (36.31)	0.59	0.36 (63.19)	0.21 (36.81)	0.57	0.45 (62.11)	0.27 (37.89)	0.74
Maharashtra	0.30 (56.71)	0.23 (43.29)	0.53	0.24 (59.54)	0.16 (40.46)	0.40	0.38 (72.94)	0.14 (27.06)	0.52	0.80 (63.71)	0.46 (36.29)	1.27
Orissa	0.19 (85.76)	0.03 (14.24)	0.22	0.19 (85.73)	0.03 (14.27)	0.22	0.17 (84.32)	0.03 (15.68)	0.20	0.31 (55.56)	0.24 (44.44)	0.56
Rajasthan	0.37 (71.89)	0.15 (28.11)	0.52	0.39 (70.62)	0.16 (29.38)	0.55	0.41 (69.15)	0.18 (30.85)	0.60	0.76 (61.30)	0.48 (38.70)	1.25
Tamilnadu	0.02 (40.64)	0.03 (59.36)	0.05	0.03 (52.39)	0.03 (47.61)	0.06	0.03 (52.68)	0.03 (47.32)	0.06	0.106 (61.65)	0.06 (38.35)	0.17
Uttar Pradesh	0.03 (72.85)	0.01 (27.15)	0.04	0.03 (66.85)	0.01 (33.15)	0.04	0.05 (66.75)	0.02 (33.25)	0.07	0.13 (61.21)	0.08 (38.79)	0.22
West Bengal	0.19 (73.86)	0.07 (26.14)	0.26	0.24 (61.24)	0.15 (38.76)	0.39	0.41 (57.46)	0.30 (42.54)	0.71	0.19 (58.65)	0.14 (41.35)	0.34
India	3.63 (64.18)	2.03 (35.82)	5.66	4.07 (62.14)	2.48 (37.86)	6.54	5.15 (63.46)	2.97 (36.54)	8.12	6.88 (56.99)	5.19 (43.01)	12.08

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2010-11.  
 Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

In the reference period the enrolment of scheduled tribes students in higher education increased from 4.34 lakhs to 12.08 lakhs. The number of scheduled tribes men enrolled in higher education increased from 2.76 lakhs to 6.88 lakhs, while the number of scheduled tribe women enrolled increased from 1.57 lakhs to 5.19 lakhs. In all the States the percentage of scheduled tribes women enrolled was lower than that of scheduled tribe men. Table-42 represents the average number of scheduled tribe students enrolled in higher education in various States of India

**Table-42**  
**Average number of scheduled tribes students enrolled in higher education in various States of India 2004-05 to 2010-11**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	Average			CV(in percent)	
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.41 (68.81)	0.19 (31.19)	0.60	44.34	61.95
Assam	0.15 (58.79)	0.10 (41.21)	0.25	37.53	71.38
Bihar	0.16 (82.67)	0.03 (17.33)	0.19	169.75	91.83
Gujarat	0.31 (59.66)	0.21 (40.34)	0.52	20.25	28.38
Jammu and Kashmir	0.03 (59.14)	0.02 (40.86)	0.06	32.22	51.03
Karnataka	0.33 (59.36)	0.22 (40.64)	0.55	72.86	113.82
Kerala	0.02 (40.63)	0.02 (59.38)	0.04	34.40	32.44
Madhya Pradesh	0.45 (62.37)	0.27 (37.63)	0.73	43.85	56.61
Maharashtra	0.36 (62.96)	0.21 (37.04)	0.57	45.75	48.51
Orissa	0.16 (73.71)	0.06 (26.29)	0.22	34.30	111.78
Rajasthan	0.37 (70.02)	0.16 (29.98)	0.52	34.90	71.68
Tamilnadu	0.03 (57.40)	0.02 (42.60)	0.06	81.20	58.13
Uttar Pradesh	0.04 (68.75)	0.02 (31.25)	0.06	79.14	112.74
West Bengal	0.17 (61.64)	0.11 (38.36)	0.27	52.49	68.28
India	3.89 (62.10)	2.37 (37.90)	6.26	27.05	40.30

Source: Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.  
CV: Coefficient of variation.

At the All India level, the average percentage of scheduled tribes women enrolled in higher education was lower (37.85 percent) than that of scheduled tribes men (62.15 percent). However, in the reference period, percentage of scheduled tribe men enrolled in higher education decreased from 63.73 percent to 56.99 percent and percentage of scheduled tribe women enrolled in higher education increased from 36.27 percent in to 43.01 percent. The gross enrolment of scheduled tribe men is more consistent in the State of Gujarat, since the estimated coefficient of variation was found to be the lowest for Gujarat (20.25 percent).

Table-43 (a) and (b) represents the gross enrolment ratio of scheduled tribes students enrolled in higher education in various States of India.

**Table-43 (a)**  
**Gross enrolment ratio of scheduled tribes students enrolled in**  
**higher education in various States of India-2004-05 to 2010-11**  
**(in percent)**

States	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Andhra Pradesh	8.04	2.74	5.17	13.19	4.70	8.55	18.05	7.78	12.43
Assam	7.36	5.42	6.35	7.91	3.98	5.89	7.49	3.94	5.68
Bihar	9.22	3.34	6.43	7.61	2.67	5.20	6.77	2.56	4.72
Gujarat	7.31	4.87	6.09	8.92	5.60	7.26	7.18	4.97	6.09
Jammu and Kashmir	0.20	0.06	0.13	8.09	7.83	7.97	8.22	7.55	7.90
Karnataka	5.46	3.15	4.36	6.58	4.01	5.36	11.64	5.62	8.75
Kerala	7.74	7.80	7.77	9.97	13.34	11.78	9.41	10.31	9.90
Madhya Pradesh	5.59	2.99	4.28	11.35	6.32	8.81	16.17	11.38	13.76
Maharashtra	4.51	1.98	3.25	9.94	6.66	8.31	10.33	6.49	8.42
Orissa	2.52	0.21	1.32	3.16	0.32	1.69	5.20	0.69	2.87
Rajasthan	7.17	1.93	4.61	8.53	2.72	5.70	8.54	3.12	6.42
Tamilnadu	4.37	2.42	3.32	5.91	3.10	4.40	13.40	5.60	9.20
Uttar Pradesh	32.92	15.80	24.36	99.93	22.12	61.03	34.74	17.98	26.36
West Bengal	4.43	2.30	3.32	4.83	2.40	3.55	4.82	2.18	3.43
India	6.31	3.45	4.86	8.55	4.70	6.60	9.45	5.51	7.46

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development-2004-05 to 2010-11.

(Contd....)

**Table-43 (b)**  
**Gross enrolment ratio of scheduled tribes students enrolled in**  
**higher education in various States of India-2004-05 to 2010-11**  
**(in percent)**

States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Andhra Pradesh	22.70	10.10	16.10	15.30	5.50	10.20	26.70	8.50	17.10	31.50	16.80	23.80
Assam	8.60	3.90	6.20	9.30	4.50	6.90	9.50	4.80	7.10	13.50	13.20	13.40
Bihar	20.80	6.50	14.00	24.70	7.70	16.60	18.70	7.70	13.40	20.90	19.70	20.30
Gujarat	9.90	6.90	8.40	10.60	6.60	8.60	10.80	6.30	8.50	11.30	9.30	10.30
Jammu and Kashmir	9.80	6.80	8.40	8.90	6.30	7.70	9.70	7.70	8.70	5.60	2.40	4.10
Karnataka	7.80	4.30	6.20	16.20	9.00	12.70	18.50	11.00	14.90	19.50	16.30	18.00
Kerala	13.90	14.30	14.10	11.40	11.00	11.20	13.50	14.20	13.90	17.40	19.10	18.30
Madhya Pradesh	9.60	4.80	7.20	8.80	5.00	6.90	6.70	3.80	5.20	6.20	3.60	4.90
Maharashtra	24.90	13.90	19.30	10.40	5.90	8.10	9.50	3.70	6.50	16.20	8.70	12.30
Orissa	6.60	1.30	3.90	6.00	1.20	3.50	5.10	1.20	3.10	6.80	5.20	6.00
Rajasthan	10.70	4.80	7.80	11.40	5.10	8.30	11.20	5.50	8.40	15.70	10.30	13.00
Tamilnadu	9.70	7.60	8.60	10.20	8.70	9.40	11.90	8.90	10.30	30.60	17.50	23.70
Uttar Pradesh	48.70	24.50	36.80	54.50	26.60	40.70	78.20	46.00	62.20	100.00	100.00	100.00
West Bengal	10.60	4.00	7.20	11.40	6.80	9.10	19.50	13.00	16.20	7.30	4.80	6.00
India	12.40	6.70	9.50	11.60	6.70	9.20	13.10	7.50	10.30	12.90	9.50	11.20

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2010-11.

Table-43 (a) and (b) makes it clear that in the reference period the gross enrolment ratio of scheduled tribe increased from 4.86 percent to 11.2 percent. The gross enrolment ratio of scheduled tribes men increased from 6.31 percent to 12.9 percent, while that of scheduled tribes women increased from 3.45 percent to 9.5 percent. In all the States, the gross enrolment ratio of scheduled tribes women was lower than that of scheduled tribes men. Table-44 represents the average gross enrolment ratio of scheduled tribes students enrolled in higher education in various States of India

**Table-44**  
**Average gross enrolment ratio of scheduled tribes students enrolled in**  
**higher education in various States of India-2004-05 to 2010-11**  
**(in percent)**

States	Average			CV		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Andhra Pradesh	19.35	8.02	27.37	38.90	53.12	43.13
Assam	9.09	5.68	14.77	21.53	54.85	34.11
Bihar	15.53	7.17	22.69	44.22	77.18	49.17
Gujarat	9.43	6.36	15.79	16.42	22.01	17.81
Jammu and Kashmir	7.22	5.52	14.86	43.60	51.24	45.76
Karnataka	12.24	7.63	19.87	44.28	57.95	48.31
Kerala	11.90	12.86	24.77	25.46	26.05	25.36
Madhya Pradesh	9.20	5.41	14.61	37.15	48.75	41.29
Maharashtra	12.25	6.76	19.01	49.31	52.37	50.01
Orissa	5.05	1.45	6.50	30.25	50.21	44.79
Rajasthan	10.46	4.78	15.24	24.81	53.74	32.41
Tamilnadu	12.30	7.69	19.99	65.28	60.60	62.68
Uttar Pradesh	64.14	36.14	100.28	41.40	76.43	49.06
West Bengal	8.98	5.07	14.05	56.01	70.84	61.40
India	10.62	6.29	16.91	22.44	28.99	24.49

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2010-11.

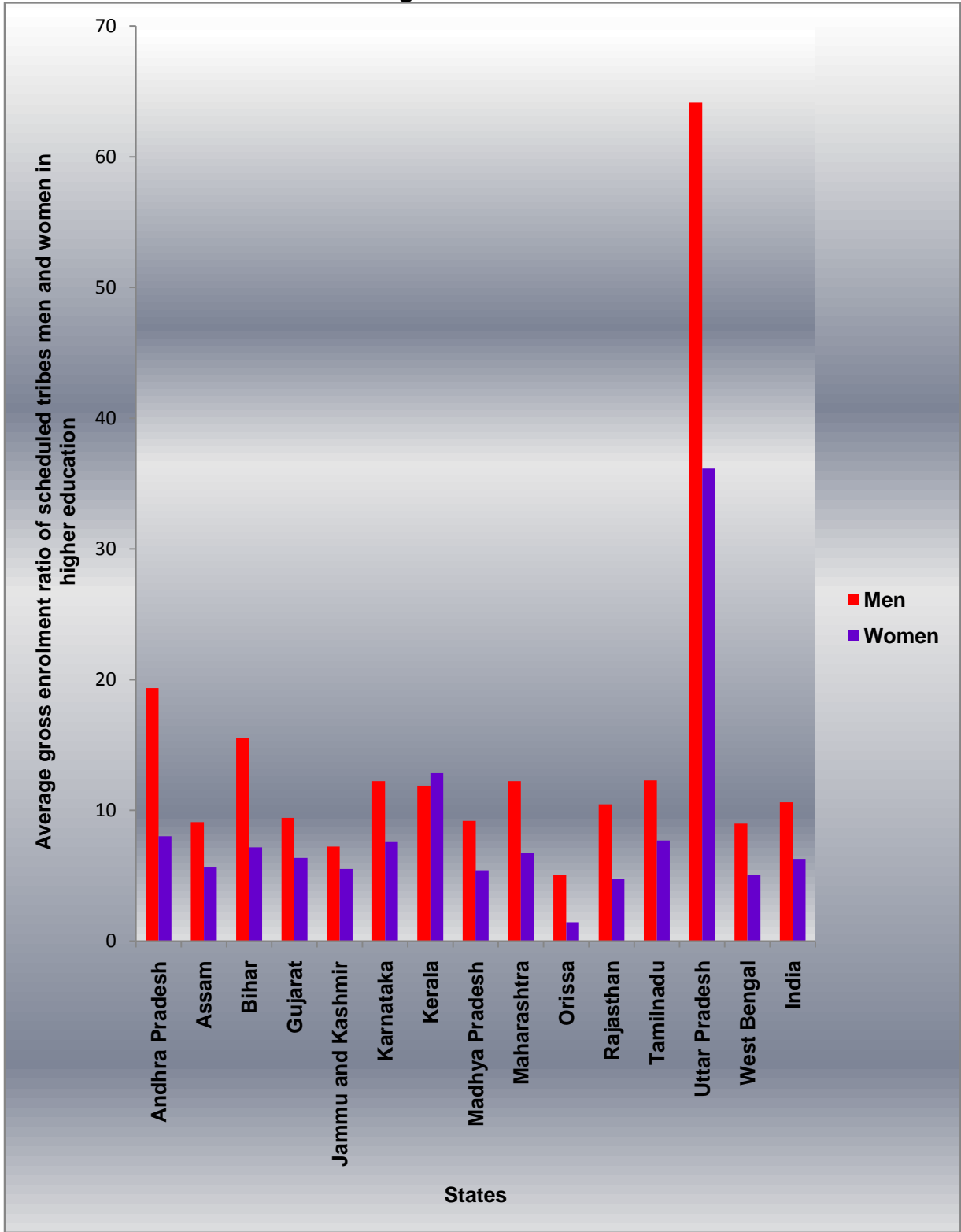
CV: Coefficient of variation.

The average gross enrolment ratio of scheduled tribes women was only 6.29 percent as compared to that of scheduled tribes men-10.62 percent. The gross enrolment of scheduled tribes men was more consistent in the State of Gujarat, since the estimated coefficient of variation was found to be the highest in Tamilnadu (62.68 percent) and lowest in Gujarat (17.81 percent).

There was a significant difference in the gross enrolment ratio of scheduled tribes students with that of All categories since the calculated t value was 3.66 which was greater than  $t_{0.05}=1.75$ . Hence the null hypothesis that the enrolment in higher education of scheduled tribes do not differ from the enrolment of All categories was rejected.

Figure-5 represents the average gross enrolment ratio of scheduled tribes men and women in higher education in various States of India.

**Figure-5**  
**Average gross enrolment ratio of scheduled tribes men and women in higher education in various States of India**



**e. Estimated sopher's disparity index in enrolment of Scheduled tribes students with that of all categories in higher education in various States of India:**

The study tried to find out disparity in enrolment of scheduled tribes students with that of All categories in higher education in various States of India by calculating sopher's disparity index and Table-45 presents the same information.

**Table-45**  
**Estimated sopher's disparity index in scheduled tribes students with that of All categories in higher education in various States of India**

States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Average
Andhra Pradesh	0.39	0.26	0.12	0.02	0.27	0.01	0.11	0.17
Assam	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.08
Bihar	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.26	0.35	0.10	0.36	0.18
Gujarat	0.27	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.26	0.32	0.39	0.25
Jammu & Kashmir	1.74	0.23	0.14	0.32	0.40	0.39	0.70	0.56
Karnataka	0.47	0.47	0.29	0.36	0.27	0.11	0.21	0.31
Kerala	0.08	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.06
Madhya Pradesh	0.46	0.23	0.00	0.17	0.25	0.52	0.50	0.30
Maharashtra	0.68	0.26	0.29	0.16	0.47	0.62	0.46	0.42
Orissa	0.86	0.79	0.59	0.40	0.47	0.62	0.50	0.60
Rajasthan	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.18	0.10
Tamilnadu	0.59	0.65	0.42	0.35	0.35	0.33	0.21	0.41
Uttar Pradesh	0.59	1.23	0.55	0.75	0.82	1.17	1.58	0.96
West Bengal	0.42	0.40	0.44	0.20	0.11	0.16	0.36	0.30
India	0.35	0.28	0.25	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.30	0.25

Source: Calculated figures based on the data compiled.

Table-45 makes it evident that in all the States in the reference period there had been decline in disparity in enrolment of scheduled tribes students since there was a declined in the estimated sopher's disparity index in all the States. On an average, the disparity in higher education of scheduled tribe with that of All categories was found to be the highest in the State of Uttar Pradesh since estimated sopher's disparity index was found to be higher for the State of Uttar Pradesh (0.96). However, there was lowest disparity in Kerala as indicated by the low Sopher's disparity index (0.06).

**f. Gender disparity in course wise enrolment of scheduled tribes in higher education for scheduled tribes:**

Table-46 (a) and (b) explains about the gross enrolment of scheduled tribes men and women in undergraduate courses in various States of India.

**Table-46 (a)**  
**Gross enrolment of scheduled tribes men and women in undergraduate courses in various States of India**

**(in lakhs)**

States	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.18 (72.39)	0.07 (27.61)	0.26 (71.65)	0.10 (28.35)	0.41 (66.42)	0.20 (33.58)	0.42 (67.59)	0.20 (32.41)
Assam	0.12 (55.27)	0.10 (44.73)	0.14 (65.17)	0.07 (34.83)	0.13 (64.33)	0.07 (35.67)	0.13 (68.02)	0.06 (31.98)
Bihar	0.03 (75.54)	0.01 (24.46)	0.02 (72.95)	0.02 (27.05)	0.02 (72.89)	0.08 (27.11)	0.05 (83.90)	0.01 (16.10)
Gujarat	0.23 (59.64)	0.15 (40.36)	0.25 (63.33)	0.14 (36.67)	0.22 (57.10)	0.16 (42.90)	0.21 (57.34)	0.16278 (42.66)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.007 (80.25)	0.0002 (19.75)	0.04 (53.81)	0.04 (46.19)	0.04 (52.99)	0.04 (47.01)	0.03 (60.73)	0.02 (39.27)
Karnataka	0.98 (64.14)	0.05 (35.86)	0.12 (62.75)	0.07 (37.25)	0.20 (68.75)	0.91 (31.25)	0.11 (65.24)	0.06 (34.76)
Kerala	0.01 (43.88)	0.01 (56.12)	0.01 (36.86)	0.03 (63.14)	0.02 (42.09)	0.02 (57.91)	0.01 (42.45)	0.02 (57.55)
Madhya Pradesh	0.16 (70.20)	0.06 (29.80)	0.25 (63.33)	0.14 (36.67)	0.71 (58.72)	0.50 (41.28)	0.32 (65.76)	0.17 (34.24)
Maharashtra	0.16 (73.40)	0.06 (26.60)	0.31 (59.31)	0.21 (40.69)	0.40 (61.08)	0.25 (38.92)	0.22 (52.42)	0.20 (47.58)
Orissa	0.09 (91.84)	0.08 (8.16)	0.11 (91.14)	0.02 (8.86)	0.17 (89.60)	0.02 (10.40)	0.15 (85.75)	0.02 (14.25)
Rajasthan	0.24 (79.53)	0.06 (20.47)	0.28 (77.05)	0.08 (22.95)	0.34 (76.69)	0.10 (23.31)	0.33 (72.22)	0.12 (27.78)
Tamilnadu	0.01 (57.41)	0.01 (42.59)	0.01 (60.99)	0.01 (39.01)	0.02 (60.49)	0.02 (39.51)	0.01 (53.19)	0.02 (46.81)
Uttar Pradesh	0.01 (66.71)	0.01 (33.29)	0.05 (83.73)	0.01 (16.27)	0.01 (65.49)	0.01 (34.51)	0.02 (66.71)	0.01 (33.29)
West Bengal	0.08 (63.47)	0.05 (36.53)	0.08 (61.65)	0.05 (38.35)	0.09 (66.27)	0.05 (33.73)	0.17 (74.31)	0.06 (25.69)
India	2.17 (64.97)	1.17 (35.03)	2.57 (64.62)	1.40 (35.38)	3.37 (62.85)	1.99 (37.15)	2.95 (63.67)	1.68 (36.33)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

(Contd....)

**Table-46 (b)**  
**Gross enrolment of scheduled tribes men and women in**  
**undergraduate courses in various States of India**

**(in lakhs)**

States	2008-09		2009-10		Average	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.22 (71.85)	0.08 (28.15)	0.50 (76.04)	0.15 (23.96)	0.34 (42.42)	0.14 (41.98)
Assam	0.13 (65.34)	0.07 (34.66)	0.13 (65.34)	0.07 (34.66)	0.14 (66.61)	0.08 (63.61)
Bihar	0.90 (79.28)	0.02 (20.72)	0.05 (74.86)	0.02 (25.14)	0.05 (33.22)	0.01 (49.95)
Gujarat	0.18 (64.43)	0.10 (35.57)	0.23 (63.90)	0.13 (36.10)	0.22 (24.56)	0.14 (25.00)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.03 (58.69)	0.02 (41.31)	0.04 (57.86)	0.03 (42.14)	0.03 (59.88)	0.03 (49.92)
Karnataka	0.22 (63.97)	0.12 (36.03)	0.24 (64.15)	0.13 (35.85)	0.17 (44.98)	0.09 (36.16)
Kerala	0.01 (46.23)	0.02 (53.77)	0.01 (42.31)	0.02 (57.69)	0.02 (49.88)	0.02 (39.92)
Madhya Pradesh	0.30 (0.00)	0.17 (0.00)	0.32 (62.67)	0.19 (37.33)	0.35 (23.33)	0.21 (23.97)
Maharashtra	0.18 (58.21)	0.13 (41.79)	0.25 (70.01)	0.11 (29.99)	0.26 (36.36)	0.16 (31.70)
Orissa	0.15 (85.56)	0.02 (14.44)	0.13 (82.12)	0.02 (17.88)	0.14 (28.53)	0.02 (43.74)
Rajasthan	0.34 (69.91)	0.14 (30.09)	0.36 (68.91)	0.16 (31.09)	0.32 (52.15)	0.12 (54.23)
Tamilnadu	0.02 (50.00)	0.02 (50.00)	0.02 (52.39)	0.02 (47.61)	0.02 (39.92)	0.02 (28.53)
Uttar Pradesh	0.02 (67.84)	0.01 (32.16)	0.04 (62.72)	0.02 (37.28)	0.03 (24.94)	0.01 (42.80)
West Bengal	0.21 (59.15)	0.14 (40.85)	0.35 (56.76)	0.27 (43.24)	0.17 (57.89)	0.11 (50.00)
India	3.19 (61.56)	1.99 (38.44)	4.10 (62.85)	2.42 (37.15)	3.06 (36.25)	1.78 (34.30)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
 Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

Table-46 (a) and (b) implies that at the All India level, in the reference period the number of scheduled tribes men enrolled in undergraduate courses increased from 2.17 lakhs to 4.10 lakhs while the number of scheduled tribes women enrolled in undergraduate courses increased from 1.17 lakhs to 2.42 lakhs. However, in the reference period, the percentage of scheduled tribes men enrolled in undergraduate courses declined from 64.97 percent to 62.85 percent, while that of scheduled tribes women increased from 35.03 percent to 37.15 percent. On an average 36.25 percent of men and 34.30 percent of women were enrolled in undergraduate courses.

Table-47 (a) and (b) represents the gross enrolment of scheduled tribes men and women in postgraduate courses in various States of India.

**Table-47 (a)**  
**Gross enrolment of scheduled tribes men and women in**  
**postgraduate courses in various States of India**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.009 (5.12)	0.00539 (7.03)	0.01556 (4.73)	0.00691 (4.97)	0.02796 (6.13)	0.01447 (6.28)	0.06036 (11.84)	0.03135 (12.85)
Assam	0.007 (5.94)	0.00749 (6.78)	0.00629 (4.07)	0.00468 (6.03)	0.00615 (4.21)	0.00463 (5.92)	0.00778 (5.48)	0.00428 (6.53)
Bihar	0.00218 (6.21)	0.00089 (7.52)	0.00086 (3.20)	0.00024 (1.12)	0.00086 (3.53)	0.00024 (0.30)	0.00626 (10.93)	0.00283 (21.21)
Gujarat	0.0245 (9.11)	0.02522 (13.54)	0.04234 (11.54)	0.05219 (23.21)	0.02348 (7.70)	0.02592 (12.79)	0.0306 (10.93)	0.02721 (13.54)
Jammu and Kashmir	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.00268 (6.07)	0.00263 (5.99)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.00312 (8.07)	0.00235 (9.61)
Karnataka	0.00546 (0.55)	0.00245 (4.59)	0.00546 (3.90)	0.00245 (3.20)	0.00274 (1.10)	0.00134 (0.14)	0.00763 (5.44)	0.00274 (3.93)
Kerala	0.00094 (8.45)	0.00157 (13.48)	0.00076 (5.28)	0.0015 (4.43)	0.00087 (3.69)	0.00176 (7.66)	0.00228 (12.65)	0.00264 (9.95)
Madhya Pradesh	0.01733 (5.22)	0.00923 (5.27)	0.02475 (3.63)	0.01368 (3.60)	0.11351 (11.23)	0.10462 (14.49)	0.06624 (15.85)	0.04133 (18.60)
Maharashtra	0.01495 (7.39)	0.00554 (6.08)	0.01231 (2.65)	0.01281 (4.19)	0.01231 (2.45)	0.01281 (4.17)	0.04816 (15.92)	0.01995 (8.64)
Orissa	0.00349 (3.65)	0.00036 (0.45)	0.00384 (3.19)	0.00132 (5.87)	0.00412 (1.97)	0.00097 (3.23)	0.00903 (4.69)	0.0032 (10.02)
Rajasthan	0.02368 (8.57)	0.00667 (9.59)	0.02264 (6.94)	0.0084 (8.82)	0.02312 (6.06)	0.00987 (8.60)	0.0346 (9.32)	0.01495 10.29 ( )
Tamilnadu	0.00193 (14.79)	0.0013 (10.68)	0.00183 (11.74)	0.00106 (8.22)	0.00183 (4.88)	0.00106 (4.42)	0.00496 (26.84)	0.00511 (18.93)
Uttar Pradesh	0.00432 (29.11)	0.00197 (16.25)	0.00354 (6.32)	0.00207 (16.20)	0.00508 (32.15)	0.00271 (20.94)	0.00585 (21.80)	0.0029 (29.00)
West Bengal	0.00883 (9.22)	0.00301 (5.16)	0.00883 (8.28)	0.00301 (5.14)	0.00684 (6.13)	0.00312 (5.15)	0.00717 (3.73)	0.00442 (6.50)
India	0.19 (7.20)	0.12 (7.83)	0.55 (13.09)	0.11 (5.28)	0.29 (6.62)	0.23 (8.95)	0.38 (10.56)	0.23 (11.50)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development-2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

(Contd....)

**Table-47 (b)**  
**Gross enrolment of scheduled tribes men and women in**  
**postgraduate courses in various States of India**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2008-09		2009-10		Average	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.02874 (8.89)	0.0128 (11.94)	0.04433 (7.01)	0.0227 (12.04)	0.19 (27.27)	0.09 (23.46)
Assam	0.00784 (5.48)	0.00435 (5.76)	0.00784 (5.48)	0.00435 (5.76)	0.04 (24.98)	0.03 (18.17)
Bihar	0.01007 (1.10)	0.00358 (14.89)	0.00638 (10.95)	0.0026 (11.21)	0.03 (33.22)	0.01 (29.97)
Gujarat	0.08141 (21.92)	0.06938 (29.12)	0.05508 (14.30)	0.04709 (21.18)	0.26 (43.85)	0.25 (29.54)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00332 (8.54)	0.0031 (12.31)	0.00457 (9.11)	0.00523 (14.01)	0.01 (19.96)	0.01 (16.64)
Karnataka	0.00781 (2.53)	0.00519 (3.52)	0.00891 (2.59)	0.00462 (2.71)	0.04 (10.00)	0.02 (8.51)
Kerala	0.00144 (9.36)	0.002 (7.92)	0.00245 (15.01)	0.00253 (9.84)	0.01 (24.94)	0.01 (19.96)
Madhya Pradesh	0.04578 (12.14)	0.03427 (15.94)	0.03511 (9.75)	0.01772 (8.45)	0.30 (24.44)	0.22 (20.55)
Maharashtra	0.03413 (14.36)	0.01729 (10.71)	0.04164 (11.03)	0.01843 (13.16)	0.16 (20.45)	0.09 (19.51)
Orissa	0.00916 (4.76)	0.00329 (10.26)	0.0093 (5.38)	0.00334 (10.39)	0.04 (14.27)	0.01 (12.50)
Rajasthan	0.03503 (8.94)	0.01767 (10.84)	0.03827 (9.27)	0.01967 (10.69)	0.18 (34.77)	0.08 (30.50)
Tamilnadu	0.00504 (17.13)	0.00474 (17.73)	0.00536 (17.55)	0.00501 (18.26)	0.02 (39.92)	0.02 (28.53)
Uttar Pradesh	0.0051 (18.31)	0.0034 (24.62)	0.00498 (10.36)	0.00338 (14.11)	0.03 (49.88)	0.02 (42.80)
West Bengal	0.01059 (4.48)	0.00561 (3.75)	0.03707 (9.13)	0.02529 (8.41)	0.08 (21.05)	0.04 (23.53)
India	0.40 (9.95)	0.30 (12.19)	0.46 (8.95)	0.32 (10.90)	2.27 (26.68)	1.31 (25.45)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
 Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

Table-47 (a) and (b) implies that at the All India level, the number of scheduled tribes men enrolled in postgraduate courses increased from 0.19 lakhs to 0.46 lakhs and the number of scheduled tribes women enrolled in postgraduate courses increased from 0.12 lakhs to 0.32 lakhs. However in the reference period the percentage of scheduled tribes men enrolled in postgraduate courses increased from 7.20 percent to 8.95 percent, while that of scheduled tribes women increased

from 7.83 percent to 10.90 percent. On an average 26.68 percent of men and 25.45 percent of women are enrolled in postgraduate courses.

Table-48 (a) and (b) explains about the gross enrolment of scheduled tribes men and women in open and distance learning courses in various States of India.

**Table-48 (a)**  
**Gross enrolment of scheduled tribes men and women in**  
**open and distance learning courses in various States of India**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.00135 (0.70)	0.00048 (0.63)	0.05247 (15.94)	0.03189 (22.91)	0.01674 (3.67)	0.01517 (6.59)	0.02758 (5.41)	0.01178 (4.83)
Assam	0.00593 (4.41)	0.00246 (2.23)	0.00823 (5.33)	0.00293 (3.77)	0.00984 (6.74)	0.00353 (4.51)	0.00382 (2.69)	0.00105 (1.60)
Bihar	0.00279 (7.95)	0.00089 (7.52)	0.00588 (21.88)	0.00111 (5.19)	0.00333 (13.69)	0.00097 (1.19)	0.001 (1.75)	0.0005 (3.75)
Gujarat	0.014 (5.21)	0.01084 (5.82)	0.0742 (20.22)	0.03228 (14.35)	0.06086 (19.97)	0.01643 (8.11)	0.03845 (13.73)	0.01007 (5.01)
Jammu and Kashmir	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.00095 (2.15)	0.00078 (1.78)	0.00542 (11.80)	0.00196 (4.62)	0.00546 (14.12)	0.00201 (8.22)
Karnataka	0.00227 (0.23)	0.00088 (1.65)	0.01407 (10.04)	0.004 (5.23)	0.04593 (18.43)	0.01845 (1.98)	0.02216 (15.80)	0.00688 (9.87)
Kerala	0.00018 (1.62)	0.00008 (0.69)	0.00363 (25.23)	0.00238 (7.02)	0.00271 (11.49)	0.00123 (5.35)	0.00568 (31.50)	0.00368 (13.88)
Madhya Pradesh	0.15472 (46.58)	0.1059 (60.45)	0.40644 (59.63)	0.22445 (59.02)	0.18601 (18.41)	0.11661 (16.15)	0.03132 (7.49)	0.01071 (4.82)
Maharashtra	0.02723 (13.46)	0.02544 (27.94)	0.1429 (30.71)	0.08278 (27.09)	0.08947 (17.83)	0.04457 (14.50)	0.03405 (11.25)	0.0109 (4.72)
Orissa	0.00202 (2.11)	0.00031 (0.38)	0.00643 (5.34)	0.00107 (4.76)	0.03516 (16.79)	0.00897 (29.88)	0.0332 (17.25)	0.00868 (27.17)
Rajasthan	0.01249 (4.52)	0.00282 (4.06)	0.02314 (7.09)	0.00681 (7.15)	0.01807 (4.74)	0.00482 (4.20)	0.00649 (1.75)	0.00763 (5.25)
Tamilnadu	0.00104 (7.97)	0.0008 (6.57)	0.0036 (23.09)	0.0017 (13.18)	0.01549 (41.33)	0.0028 (11.67)	0.00232 (12.55)	0.00049 (1.82)
Uttar Pradesh	0.00049 (3.30)	0.00013 (1.07)	0.0024 (4.29)	0.00069 (5.40)	0.00062 (3.92)	0.00018 (1.39)	0.00082 (3.06)	0.00008 (0.80)
West Bengal	0.00692 (7.22)	0.00526 (9.02)	0.01776 (16.65)	0.00552 (9.43)	0.01465 (13.13)	0.00739 (12.21)	0.01392 (7.25)	0.0031 (4.56)
India	0.38 (14.02)	0.27445 (17.45)	1.10579 (26.09)	0.61744 (28.88)	0.71207 (16.25)	0.38338 (14.67)	0.28314 (7.79)	0.09932 (4.90)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

(Contd....)

**Table-48 (b)**  
**Gross enrolment of scheduled tribes men and women in**  
**open and distance learning courses in various States of India**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2008-09		2009-10		Average	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.07299 (22.58)	0.01389 (12.96)	0.08523 (13.48)	0.01426 (7.57)	0.26 (27.27)	0.09 (32.10)
Assam	0.00484 (3.38)	0.00094 (1.24)	0.00484 (3.38)	0.00094 (1.24)	0.04 (8.33)	0.01 (18.17)
Bihar	0.00126 (0.14)	0.00045 (1.87)	0.00175 (3.00)	0.00059 (2.54)	0.02 (33.22)	0.01 (19.98)
Gujarat	0.10923 (29.40)	0.0681 (28.58)	0.09872 (25.64)	0.04457 (20.04)	0.40 (31.57)	0.18 (45.45)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00547 (14.07)	0.00199 (7.90)	0.00545 (10.86)	0.00198 (5.30)	0.02 (19.96)	0.01 (33.28)
Karnataka	0.07992 (25.86)	0.02199 (14.91)	0.09397 (27.37)	0.03546 (20.83)	0.26 (44.98)	0.09 (55.31)
Kerala	0.00388 (25.21)	0.00318 (12.59)	0.00379 (23.22)	0.00311 (12.10)	0.02 (24.94)	0.01 (39.92)
Madhya Pradesh	0.03129 (8.30)	0.01071 (4.98)	0.00487 (1.35)	0.00193 (0.92)	0.81 (52.22)	0.47 (55.48)
Maharashtra	0.02282 (9.60)	0.0138 (8.55)	0.08478 (22.46)	0.01124 (8.03)	0.40 (43.17)	0.19 (48.77)
Orissa	0.0332 (17.24)	0.00868 (27.07)	0.0332 (19.21)	0.00868 (27.01)	0.14 (57.06)	0.04 (43.74)
Rajasthan	0.01618 (4.13)	0.00511 (3.14)	0.01382 (3.35)	0.00409 (2.22)	0.09 (13.04)	0.03 (15.25)
Tamilnadu	0.00295 (10.03)	0.00038 (1.42)	0.00374 (12.24)	0.00077 (2.81)	0.03 (19.96)	0.01 (42.80)
Uttar Pradesh	0.00253 (9.08)	0.00036 (2.61)	0.00275 (5.72)	0.00043 (1.79)	0.01 (24.94)	0.01 (14.27)
West Bengal	0.01412 (5.98)	0.00318 (2.13)	0.01594 (3.93)	0.0039 (1.30)	0.08 (15.79)	0.03 (23.53)
India	0.45 (11.21)	0.17 (7.04)	0.56 (11.01)	0.20 (6.95)	3.51 (35.85)	1.76 (39.35)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
 Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

Table-48 (a) and (b) implies that at the All India level, in the reference period the number of scheduled tribes men enrolled in open and distance learning courses increased from 0.38 lakhs to 0.56 lakhs while, the number of scheduled tribes women enrolled in open and distance learning courses declined from 0.27 lakhs to 0.20 lakhs. However, in the reference period the percentage of scheduled tribes men enrolled in open and distance learning courses increased from 14.02 percent to 11.01 percent, while that of scheduled tribes women declined from 17.45 percent to

6.95 percent. On an average 35.85percent of men and 39.35 percent of women are enrolled in open and distance learning courses.

Table-49 (a) and (b) explains about the gross enrolment of scheduled tribes men and women in Ph.D/M.Phil courses in various States of India.

**Table-49(a)**  
**Gross enrolment of scheduled tribes men and women in**  
**Ph.D/M.Phil courses in various States of India**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.00118 (0.61)	0.00078 (1.02)	0.00116 (0.35)	0.00037 (0.27)	0.00174 (0.38)	0.00072 (0.31)	0.00179 (0.35)	0.00083 (0.34)
Assam	0.00044 (0.33)	0.00048 (0.43)	0.00002 (0.01)	0.00003 (0.04)	0.00002 (0.01)	0.00003 (0.04)	0.0003 (0.21)	0.00024 (0.37)
Bihar	0.00014 (0.40)	0.00005 (0.42)	0.00014 (0.52)	0.00005 (0.23)	0.00014 (0.58)	0.00005 (0.06)	0.00003 (0.05)	0.00001 (0.07)
Gujarat	0.00034 (0.13)	0.00023 (0.12)	0.00043 (0.12)	0.0004 (0.18)	0.00048 (0.16)	0.00032 (0.16)	0.00104 (0.37)	0.00091 (0.45)
Jammu and Kashmir	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.00053 (1.20)	0.00047 (1.07)	0.00053 (1.15)	0.00047 (1.11)	0.0001 (0.26)	0.0001 (0.41)
Karnataka	0.00038 (0.04)	0.00008 (0.15)	0.00056 (0.40)	0.00009 (0.12)	0.00056 (0.22)	0.00009 (0.01)	0.00049 (0.35)	0.00007 (0.10)
Kerala	0.00001 (0.09)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.00007 (0.39)	0.0002 (0.75)
Madhya Pradesh	0.00013 (0.04)	0.00006 (0.03)	0.00039 (0.06)	0.00217 (0.57)	0.0011 (0.11)	0.00087 (0.12)	0.00037 (0.09)	0.00013 (0.06)
Maharashtra	0.00018 (0.09)	0.00008 (0.09)	0.00004 (0.01)	0.00003 (0.01)	0.00004 (0.01)	0.00003 (0.01)	0.00038 (0.13)	0.00013 (0.06)
Orissa	0.00009 (0.09)	0.00003 (0.04)	0.00013 (0.11)	0.00008 (0.36)	0.00013 (0.06)	0.00008 (0.27)	0.00021 (0.11)	0.00007 (0.22)
Rajasthan	0.00009 (0.03)	0.00004 (0.06)	0.00056 (0.17)	0.00003 (0.03)	0.00028 (0.07)	0.00011 (0.10)	0.00024 (0.06)	0.00264 (1.82)
Tamilnadu	0.00008 (0.61)	0.00007 (0.58)	0.00016 (1.03)	0.00014 (1.09)	0.00016 (0.43)	0.00014 (0.58)	0.0012 (6.49)	0.00139 (5.15)
Uttar Pradesh	0.00003 (0.20)	0.00002 (0.17)	0.00003 (0.05)	0.00002 (0.16)	0.0001 (0.63)	0.00005 (0.39)	0.00016 (0.60)	0.00005 (0.50)
West Bengal	0.00005 (0.05)	0.00002 (0.03)	0.00005 (0.05)	0.00002 (0.03)	0.00005 (0.04)	0.00002 (0.03)	0.00103 (0.54)	0.00048 (0.71)
India	0.00793 (0.29)	0.00544 (0.35)	0.0076 (0.18)	0.0076 (0.36)	0.00884 (0.20)	0.00666 (0.25)	0.01573 (0.43)	0.01452 (0.72)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development-2004-05 to 2009-10.  
Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

(Contd....)

**Table-49 (b)**  
**Gross enrolment of scheduled tribes men and women in**  
**Ph.D/M.Phil courses in various States of India**  
**(in lakhs)**

States	2008-09		2009-10		Average	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	0.00149 (0.46)	0.00049 (0.46)	0.00291 (0.46)	0.00151 (0.80)	0.02 (3.03)	0.01 (0.05)
Assam	0.00031 (0.22)	0.00026 (0.34)	0.00031 (0.22)	0.00026 (0.34)	0.0001 (0.08)	0.0001 (0.10)
Bihar	0.00007 (0.01)	0.00001 (0.04)	0.00013 (0.22)	0.00001 (0.04)	0.0001 (0.33)	0.0001 (21.69)
Gujarat	0.00083 (0.22)	0.00077 (0.32)	0.00129 (0.33)	0.00071 (0.32)	0.0001 (0.02)	0.0001 (0.01)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.0001 (0.26)	0.0001 (0.40)	0.00016 (0.32)	0.00013 (0.35)	0.0001 (0.20)	0.0001 (0.17)
Karnataka	0.00128 (0.41)	0.0003 (0.20)	0.00051 (0.15)	0.00014 (0.08)	0.0001 (0.05)	0.0001 (0.02)
Kerala	0.00007 (0.45)	0.00007 (0.28)	0.00008 (0.49)	0.00007 (0.27)	0.0001 (0.25)	0.0001 (0.20)
Madhya Pradesh	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.00025 (0.07)	0.00017 (0.08)	0.0001 (0.01)	0.0001 (0.01)
Maharashtra	0.00065 (0.27)	0.00038 (0.24)	0.001 (0.26)	0.00037 (0.26)	0.0001 (0.02)	0.0001 (0.01)
Orissa	0.00026 (0.13)	0.00009 (0.28)	0.0003 (0.17)	0.00012 (0.37)	0.0001 (0.14)	0.0001 (0.03)
Rajasthan	0.00063 (0.16)	0.00021 (0.13)	0.00057 (0.14)	0.00032 (0.17)	0.0001 (0.04)	0.0001 (0.02)
Tamilnadu	0.00143 (4.86)	0.00162 (6.06)	0.00145 (4.75)	0.00166 (6.05)	0.0001 (0.20)	0.0001 (0.14)
Uttar Pradesh	0.00022 (0.79)	0.00005 (0.36)	0.00036 (0.75)	0.00015 (0.63)	0.0001 (0.25)	0.0001 (0.14)
West Bengal	0.00159 (0.67)	0.0008 (0.53)	0.00305 (0.75)	0.00145 (0.48)	0.01 (5.26)	0.01 (2.94)
India	0.01518 (0.37)	0.01037 (0.42)	0.02271 (0.44)	0.01594 (0.54)	0.08 (1.22)	0.06 (0.90)

Source: Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development 2004-05 to 2009-10.  
 Figures in bracket indicate the percentage to total enrolment.

Table-49 (a) and (b) implies that at the All India level, the number of scheduled tribes men enrolled in Ph.D/M.Phil courses increased from 0.0079 lakhs to 0.0227 lakhs while the number of scheduled tribes women enrolled in Ph.D/M.Phil courses increased from 0.00544 lakhs to 0.0159 lakhs. However, in the reference period, the percentage of scheduled tribes men enrolled in Ph.D/M.Phil courses increased from 0.29 percent to 0.44 percent, while that of scheduled tribes women increased from 0.35 percent to 0.54 percent. On an average 1.22 percent of

scheduled tribesmen and 0.99 percent of scheduled tribes women were enrolled in Ph.D/M.Phil courses. This is in support of the study of Thomas Wheisskoff (2004) that programmes like Ph.D were much lower than for socially enrolled students.

**g. Estimated sopher's disparity index in gross enrolment ratio of scheduled caste students with that of scheduled tribes:**

The study tried to find out disparity in gross enrolment ratio in higher education between scheduled caste and scheduled tribes students. Table-50 represents the estimated sopher's disparity index in gross enrolment ratio of scheduled caste students with that of scheduled tribes

**Table-50**  
**Estimated sopher's disparity index in gross enrolment ratio of scheduled tribes students with that of scheduled caste**

States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Scheduled Tribes / Scheduled caste Disparity
Andhra Pradesh	0.23	0.15	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.12	0.05	0.09
Assam	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.45	0.45	0.42	0.09	0.21
Bihar	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.46	0.70	0.49	0.64	0.35
Gujarat	0.22	0.25	0.16	0.25	0.42	0.40	0.29	0.28
Jammu and Kashmir	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.25	0.22	0.21	0.14
Karnataka	0.29	0.28	0.16	0.22	0.11	0.12	0.05	0.18
Kerala	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.10	0.04	0.14	0.06
Madhya Pradesh	0.35	0.22	0.19	0.26	0.26	0.30	0.36	0.28
Maharashtra	0.64	0.30	0.27	0.47	0.73	0.77	0.49	0.52
Orissa	0.33	0.28	0.17	0.06	0.12	0.13	0.22	0.19
Rajasthan	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Tamilnadu	0.26	0.30	0.14	0.27	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.17
Uttar Pradesh	0.64	1.26	0.54	0.83	0.90	1.25	1.76	1.03
West Bengal	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.09	0.35	0.07	0.16
All India	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.10	0.09

Source: Calculated figures based on the data compiled.

Table-50 makes it evident that in all the States in the reference period there had been decline in disparity in enrolment of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes students since there was a decline in the estimated Sopher's disparity index in all the States. On an average the disparity was found to be highest in the State of Uttar Pradesh since the estimated Sopher's disparity index was found to be higher in the

State of Uttar Pradesh (1.03) while, there exist lowest disparity in Kerala since it has low sopher's disparity index (0.06).

#### 4.1.4. Rural-Urban disparity in higher education:

In India the rural areas are characterized by low enrolment rate in higher education due to inadequate income and inaccessibility to higher education institutions. Table-51 brings out the information on percentage of students enrolled in higher education in rural and urban areas in 2007-08.

**Table-51**  
**Percentage of students enrolled in higher education in rural and urban areas-2007-08**

States	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	11.00	27.20
Assam	20.30	32.60
Bihar	10.20	37.40
Gujarat	7.70	17.50
Haryana	17.70	27.80
Jammu & Kashmir	33.50	45.40
Karnataka	16.10	21.30
Kerala	28.50	30.60
Madhya Pradesh	10.30	33.40
Maharashtra	15.80	29.00
Orissa	7.00	30.00
Punjab	17.80	22.20
Rajasthan	12.10	28.30
Tamilnadu	11.60	22.50
Uttar Pradesh	18.60	28.00
West Bengal	11.00	28.00
India	14.50	27.10

Source: Report of National Sample Survey Organisation-64<sup>th</sup> round-2007-08.

At the All India level only 14.5 percentage of population in rural areas were enrolled in higher education, while the corresponding figure for the urban areas was 27.1. It is in conformity with the view of Komow (2012) the rural gross enrolment ratio in higher education was lower when compared to urban gross enrolment ratio.

Table-52 brings out the information on gross enrolment ratio in higher education in rural and urban areas in various States of India.

**Table-52**  
**Gross enrolment ratio in higher education in rural**  
**and urban areas in various States of India-2007-08**  
**(in percent)**

States	Rural			Urban			Estimated Sopher's disparity index		
	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	8.52	7.49	4.85	27.05	22.37	17.42	0.63	0.58	0.64
Assam	12.59	9.79	14.88	31.52	18.78	43.45	0.54	0.35	0.68
Bihar	8.55	3.62	4.18	36.28	19.46	33.74	0.83	0.84	0.52
Gujarat	5.10	6.03	4.41	14.58	11.17	10.48	0.52	0.30	0.42
Haryana	8.68	4.88	-	22.37	9.40	-	0.51	0.32	-
Jammu and Kashmir	7.43	3.86	3.38	26.93	11.23	18.22	0.70	0.51	0.83
Karnataka	6.95	5.90	4.68	20.45	16.49	14.63	0.56	0.52	0.56
Kerala	15.89	9.62	4.85	22.61	16.25	17.74	0.20	0.27	0.65
Madhya Pradesh	3.64	2.82	1.31	21.29	12.07	13.38	0.89	0.69	1.09
Maharashtra	12.02	13.55	5.54	23.26	20.96	20.03	0.37	0.24	0.66
Orissa	10.24	7.32	3.80	30.02	15.19	17.39	0.61	0.37	0.75
Punjab	6.57	3.26	-	19.35	7.83	-	0.56	0.41	-
Rajasthan	4.62	3.50	4.67	18.11	8.94	19.15	0.69	0.44	0.71
Tamilnadu	5.60	4.44	1.85	14.22	9.04	6.52	0.46	0.34	0.58
Uttar Pradesh	9.00	5.96	3.96	23.54	14.85	19.79	0.52	0.46	0.81
West Bengal	5.11	4.13	1.98	17.07	9.14	9.46	0.61	0.38	0.73
India	8.13	5.64	5.18	21.84	13.69	21.25	1.62	1.57	1.80

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, 2007-08

Table-52 implies that at All India level the gross enrolment ratio in higher education for rural areas was 8.13 percent for All categories, 5.64 percent for scheduled caste and 5.18 percent in scheduled tribes. However the gross enrolment ratio in higher education for urban areas was 21.84 percent for All categories, 21.25 percent for scheduled tribes and 13.69 percent for scheduled castes. The estimated Sopher's disparity index at the All India level was found to be the highest for scheduled tribes (1.80 percent) as compared to that of scheduled caste (1.57 percent) and All categories (1.62 percent).

#### **4.1.5. Analysis of inequality in demand for higher education and supply related variables of higher education:**

To find out the extent of variations in gross enrolment ratio, gender disparity index, number of colleges, number of universities, number of teachers and budget expenditure on higher education among the selected States, the study calculated

gini co-efficient ratio. Table-53 represents the estimated gini co-efficient ratio of the selected variables.

**Table-53**  
**Estimated gini co-efficient ratio of the selected variables**

S. No	Items	Gini co-efficient index	
		2004-05	2010-11
<b>1.</b>	<b>Gross Enrolment Ratio</b>		
	a. Gross enrolment ratio of men-All categories of students	0.27	0.31
	b. Gross enrolment ratio of women-All categories of students	0.31	0.30
	c. Gross enrolment ratio of total enrolment-All categories of students	0.25	0.30
	d. Gross enrolment ratio of men-Scheduled caste students	0.36	0.25
	e. Gross enrolment ratio of women-Scheduled caste students	0.44	0.39
	f. Gross enrolment ratio of total enrolment- Scheduled caste students	0.37	0.39
	g. Gross enrolment ratio of men-Scheduled tribes students	0.51	0.56
	h. Gross enrolment ratio of women-Scheduled tribes students	0.57	0.62
	i. Gross enrolment ratio of total enrolment-Scheduled tribes students.	0.52	0.58
<b>2.</b>	<b>Number of universities</b>	0.45	0.40
<b>3.</b>	<b>Number of colleges</b>	0.44	0.47
<b>4.</b>	<b>Number of teachers</b>	0.45	0.48
<b>5.</b>	<b>Budget expenditure on higher education</b>	0.37	0.41

Source: Calculated figures based on the data compiled.

Table-53 implies that between 2004-05 to 2010-11, the State disparity in enrolment of All categories in higher education had increased as indicated by increase in gini co-efficient ratio from 0.25 to 0.30. However, there had been decline in State disparity with regard to enrolment of scheduled caste students since there had been decline in gini co-efficient ratio from 0.36 to 0.25. The disparity among the States with regard to enrolment of scheduled tribes had increased as there was an increase in the estimated gini co-efficient ratio from 0.52 to 0.58. Table-52 also reveals that, the State disparity in the number of universities declined as indicated by the decline in gini co-efficient ratio from 0.45 to 0.40. This is due to the initiative taken by the Government for establishing many universities in various States of India. But there had been increase in disparities in the number of colleges, number of teachers and the budget expenditure on higher education. This is in accordance with the view of Manisha Mehrotra and Rashmi Joshi (2011) that in all regions, disparities in higher education had been increasing in recent years.

## **4.2. Determinants of higher education:**

### **4.2.1 General information of the selected households:**

The general information of the selected households is related to age of the head of the family, educational status of the head of the family, occupational status of the head of the family, monthly earnings, size of the family, type of the family and community. Table-54 represents the socio-economic characteristics of head of the selected households.

**Table- 54**  
**Socio-economic characteristics of head of the selected households**

<b>Socio-Economic</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Ward No. 3</b>	<b>Ward No.16</b>	<b>Ward No. 47</b>	<b>Ward No.60</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Age group (in years)</b>	40-45	51 (39.53)	36 (31.58)	52 (32.10)	69 (35.20)	208 (34.61)
	46-50	35 (27.13)	33 (28.95)	59 (36.42)	53 (27.04)	180 (29.95)
	51-55	25 (19.38)	25 (21.93)	40 (24.69)	39 (19.90)	129 (21.46)
	56-60	18 (13.95)	18 (15.79)	09 (5.56)	35 (17.86)	80 (13.31)
	61-65	-	02 (1.75)	02 (1.23)	-	4 (0.67)
<b>Education</b>	Primary	18 (13.95)	22 (19.30)	13 (8.02)	44 (22.45)	97 (16.14)
	Secondary	46 (35.66)	53 (46.49)	50 (30.86)	66 (33.67)	215 (36.77)
	Higher Secondary	31 (24.03)	21 (18.42)	58 (35.80)	45 (22.96)	155 (25.79)
	College Level	34 (26.36)	18 (15.79)	41 (25.31)	41 (20.92)	134 (22.30)
<b>Occupation</b>	Agriculture	2 (1.55)	-	2 (1.23)	3 (1.53)	7 (1.16)
	Office Work	41 (31.78)	51 (44.74)	59 (36.42)	63 (32.14)	214 (35.61)
	Industrial workers	56 (43.41)	38 (33.33)	65 (40.12)	91 (46.4)	250 (41.60)
	Business	30 (23.26)	25 (21.93)	36 (22.22)	39 (19.90)	130 (21.63)
<b>Monthly income (in Rupees)</b>	6,0000-10,000	22 (17.05)	73 (64.04)	51 (31.48)	84 (42.86)	230 (38.27)
	10,000-20,000	54 (41.86)	35 (30.70)	83 (51.23)	74 (37.76)	246 (40.93)
	20,000-30,000	40 (31.01)	05 (4.39)	18 (11.11)	26 (13.27)	89 (14.81)
	30,000-40,000	13 (10.08)	01 (0.88)	10 (6.17)	12 (6.12)	36 (5.99)
<b>Size of the family</b>	Below 4	31 (24.03)	28 (24.56)	33 (20.37)	63 (32.14)	155 (25.79)
	4-6	63 (48.84)	62 (54.39)	84 (51.85)	82 (41.84)	291 (48.42)
	6-8	35 (27.13)	24 (21.05)	45 (27.78)	51 (26.02)	155 (25.79)
<b>Type of family</b>	Nuclear	94 (72.87)	90 (78.95)	117 (72.22)	145 (73.98)	446 (74.21)
	Joint	35 (27.13)	24 (21.05)	45 (27.78)	51 (26.02)	155 (25.79)
<b>Community</b>	Forward Caste	33 (25.58)	08 (7.02)	15 (9.26)	50 (25.51)	106 (17.64)
	Backward Caste	54 (41.86)	53 (46.49)	86 (53.09)	100 (51.02)	293 (48.75)
	Other Backward Caste	42 (32.56)	53 (46.49)	61 (37.65)	46 (23.47)	202 (33.62)
<b>Religion</b>	Hindus	84 (65.12)	72 (63.15)	136 (83.95)	177 (90.31)	469 (78.04)
	Non-Hindus	45 (34.88)	42 (36.85)	26 (16.05)	19 (9.69)	132 (21.96)
<b>Total</b>		<b>129</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>601</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in parenthesis indicate the percentage to total.

The analysis of age composition indicated that majority of the head of selected households (34.61 percent) were belonging to the age group of 40-45 years. This phenomenon was observed in the three selected wards-ward No. 3,16 and 60. However, in one selected ward-ward No. 47 majority of head of households (36.42 percent) were in the age group of 46-50 years. With regard to educational level of the head of the households, majority of them (36.77 percent) had secondary education, while only 22.30 percent of them had college education. The same tendency was observed in all the wards-expect ward No.47, where majority of them had completed higher secondary education (35.80). The occupational composition of the head of the households reveal that in majority of the selected wards and also for the total sample as a whole more than 30 percent of the head of the households were employed as industrial workers. However, only negligible percentage (1.16 percent) of the head of the households were involved in agriculture.

Of the total selected households, 40.93 percent of the head of the households were earning the income in the range of Rs.10,000-Rs. 20,000 and the average income for the sample households as a whole was estimated to be Rs. 16348. In ward No.3 and 47 majority of the head of the households (41.86 percent and 51.23 percent) respectively were earning the income of Rs.10,000- Rs. 20,000. In contrast in ward No.16 and 60 majority of the head of the households were earning income of less than Rs, 10,000. Of the sample households as a whole 48.42 percent were of medium sized and only 25.79 percent of the head of households were large sized. There was dominance of nuclear family since 74.21 percent of the head of the households were nuclear. Majority of the selected households (48.75 percent) were belonging to backward caste. However, 15.47 percent of the households were scheduled caste and 9.82 percent were scheduled tribes.

#### **4.2.2. Details about the family members:**

Details about the family members is related to age-sex composition, educational composition, occupational composition, marital status, income composition, property, expenditure, savings and debt.

**a) Age-sex composition of the family members:**

Age-sex composition of the family members helps to classify the household members. Table- 55 represents the age-sex composition of the family members.

**Table-55**  
**Age-sex composition of the family members**

Ward details	Sex	Age group (in years)								Total
		0-14	15-17	18-23	24-29	30-40	40-50	50-60	Above 60	
Ward No.3	Male	23 (5.81)	56 (14.14)	113 (28.53)	46 (11.62)	38 (9.60)	41 (10.35)	41 (10.35)	38 (9.60)	396
	Female	12 (3.80)	38 (11.83)	39 (12.15)	23 (7.17)	104 (32.40)	48 (14.95)	36 (11.21)	21 (6.54)	321
	Total	35 (4.88)	94 (13.11)	152 (21.20)	69 (9.62)	142 (19.80)	89 (12.41)	77 (10.74)	59 (8.23)	717
Ward No.16	Male	15 (4.24)	81 (22.88)	76 (21.47)	29 (8.19)	89 (25.14)	34 (9.60)	19 (5.37)	11 (3.11)	354
	Female	8 (3.67)	17 (7.80)	49 (22.48)	21 (9.63)	67 (30.73)	11 (5.04)	36 (16.51)	9 (4.13)	218
	Total	23 (4.02)	98 (17.13)	125 (21.85)	50 (8.74)	156 (27.27)	45 (7.87)	55 (9.62)	20 (3.50)	572
Ward No. 47	Male	32 (6.85)	84 (17.99)	141 (30.19)	98 (20.99)	74 (15.85)	18 (3.85)	14 (3.00)	6 (1.28)	467
	Female	41 (9.47)	34 (7.85)	61 (14.09)	49 (11.32)	148 (34.18)	43 (9.93)	41 (9.47)	16 (3.70)	433
	Total	73 (8.11)	118 (13.11)	202 (22.44)	147 (16.33)	222 (24.63)	61 (6.78)	55 (6.11)	22 (2.44)	900
Ward No. 60	Male	34 (6.48)	95 (18.10)	159 (30.29)	118 (22.48)	40 (7.62)	24 (4.57)	31 (5.90)	24 (4.57)	525
	Female	18 (3.59)	48 (9.58)	97 (19.36)	81 (16.17)	18 (16.17)	191 (38.12)	34 (6.79)	14 (2.79)	501
	Total	52 (5.07)	143 (13.94)	256 (24.95)	199 (19.39)	58 (5.65)	215 (20.95)	65 (6.34)	38 (3.70)	1026
Total	Male	104 (5.97)	316 (18.14)	489 (28.07)	291 (16.70)	241 (13.83)	117 (6.72)	105 (6.03)	79 (4.53)	1742
	Female	79 (5.36)	137 (9.30)	246 (16.70)	174 (11.81)	337 (22.88)	293 (19.89)	147 (9.98)	60 (4.07)	1473
	Total	183 (5.69)	453 (14.09)	735 (22.86)	465 (14.46)	578 (17.98)	410 (12.75)	252 (7.84)	139 (4.32)	3215

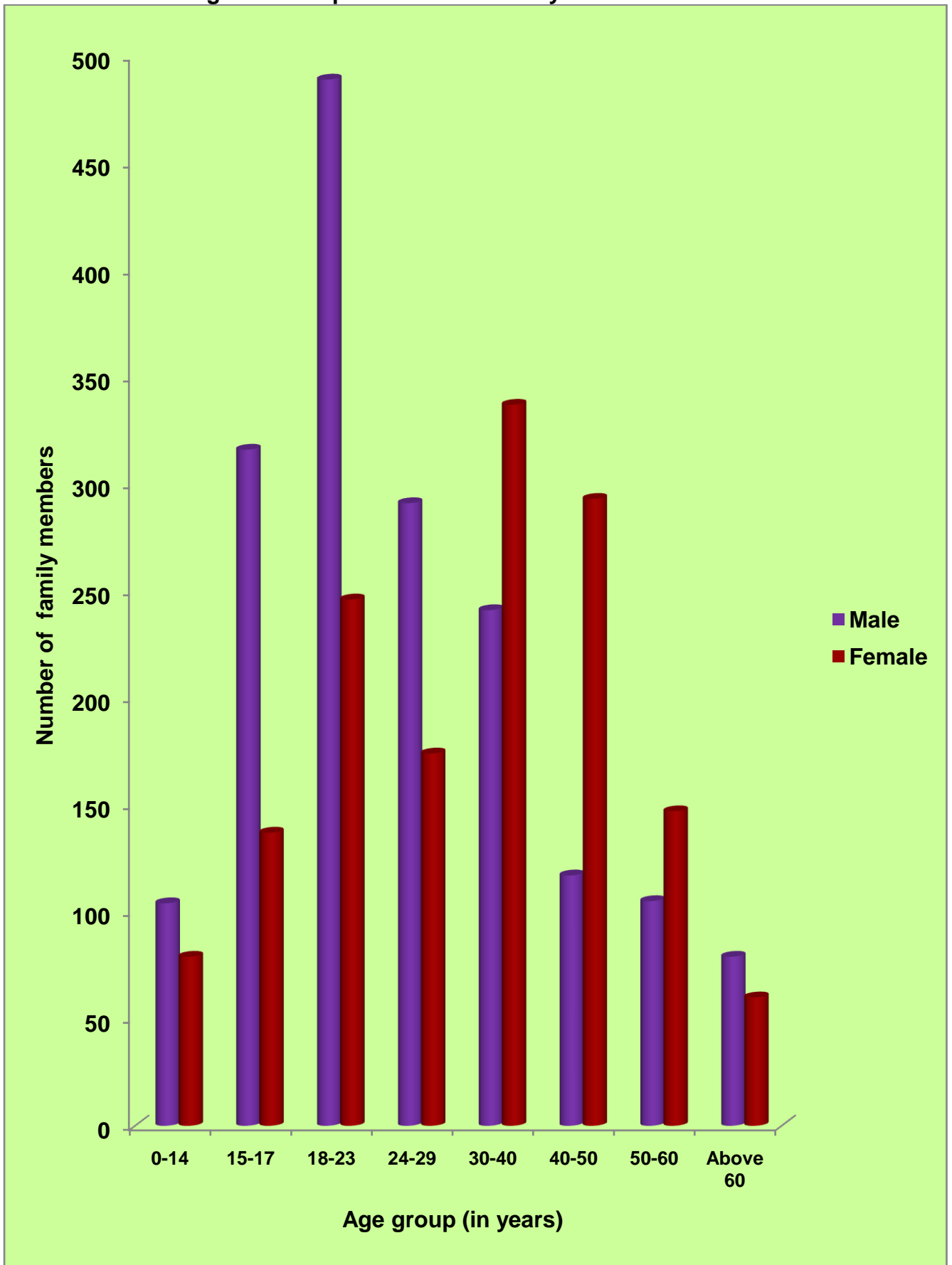
Source: Field Survey, 2013,  
Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

Table-55 reveals that for the sample as a whole, majority of the family members, (22.86 percent) were belonging to the age group of 18-23 years. However only 5.69 percent of the total population constitutes young dependants and 4.32 percent were old dependants. The dominance of the people in the age group of 18-23 years was observed is all the selected households also.

The estimated sex ratio for the sample as a whole was 846. The estimated sex ratio was the highest 927 in ward No. 47 and the lowest sex ratio of 383 was found in ward No. 60.

Figure-6 represents the age-sex composition of the family members.

**Figure-6**  
**Age-sex composition of the family members**



**b) Educational composition of the family members:**

The ultimate goal of education is to assist people in achieving socio-economic objective by innovation and by helping them to acquire new vocational skills, knowledge and attitude which they could use effectively in their respective profession. It also creates an awareness of the prevailing situation and make people look for and find direction of change.

Table-56 represents the educational status of the family members.

**Table-56**  
**Educational composition of the family members**

Ward details	Sex	Level of education				Total
		Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	College Level	
Ward No.3	Male	41 (10.35)	69 (17.42)	42 (10.61)	244 (61.62)	396
	Female	59 (18.38)	42 (13.08)	34 (10.59)	186 (57.94)	321
	<b>Total</b>	100 (13.95)	111 (15.48)	76 (10.60)	430 (59.97)	717
Ward No.16	Male	26 (7.34)	49 (13.84)	98 (27.68)	181 (51.13)	354
	Female	31 (14.22)	58 (26.61)	13 (5.96)	116 (53.21)	218
	<b>Total</b>	57 (9.97)	107 (18.71)	111 (19.41)	297 (51.92)	572
Ward No. 47	Male	41 (8.78)	89 (19.06)	90 (19.27)	247 (52.89)	467
	Female	59 (13.63)	75 (17.32)	175 (40.42)	124 (28.64)	433
	<b>Total</b>	100 (11.11)	164 (18.22)	265 (29.44)	371 (41.22)	900
Ward No. 60	Male	64 (12.19)	59 (11.24)	121 (23.05)	281 (53.52)	525
	Female	29 (5.79)	81 (16.17)	245 (48.90)	146 (29.14)	501
	<b>Total</b>	93 (9.06)	140 (13.64)	366 (35.67)	427 (41.62)	1026
<b>Total</b>	Male	172 (9.87)	266 (15.27)	351 (20.15)	953 (54.71)	1742
	Female	178 (12.08)	256 (17.38)	467 (31.70)	572 (38.83)	1473
	<b>Total</b>	350 (10.89)	522 (16.24)	818 (25.44)	1525 (47.43)	3215

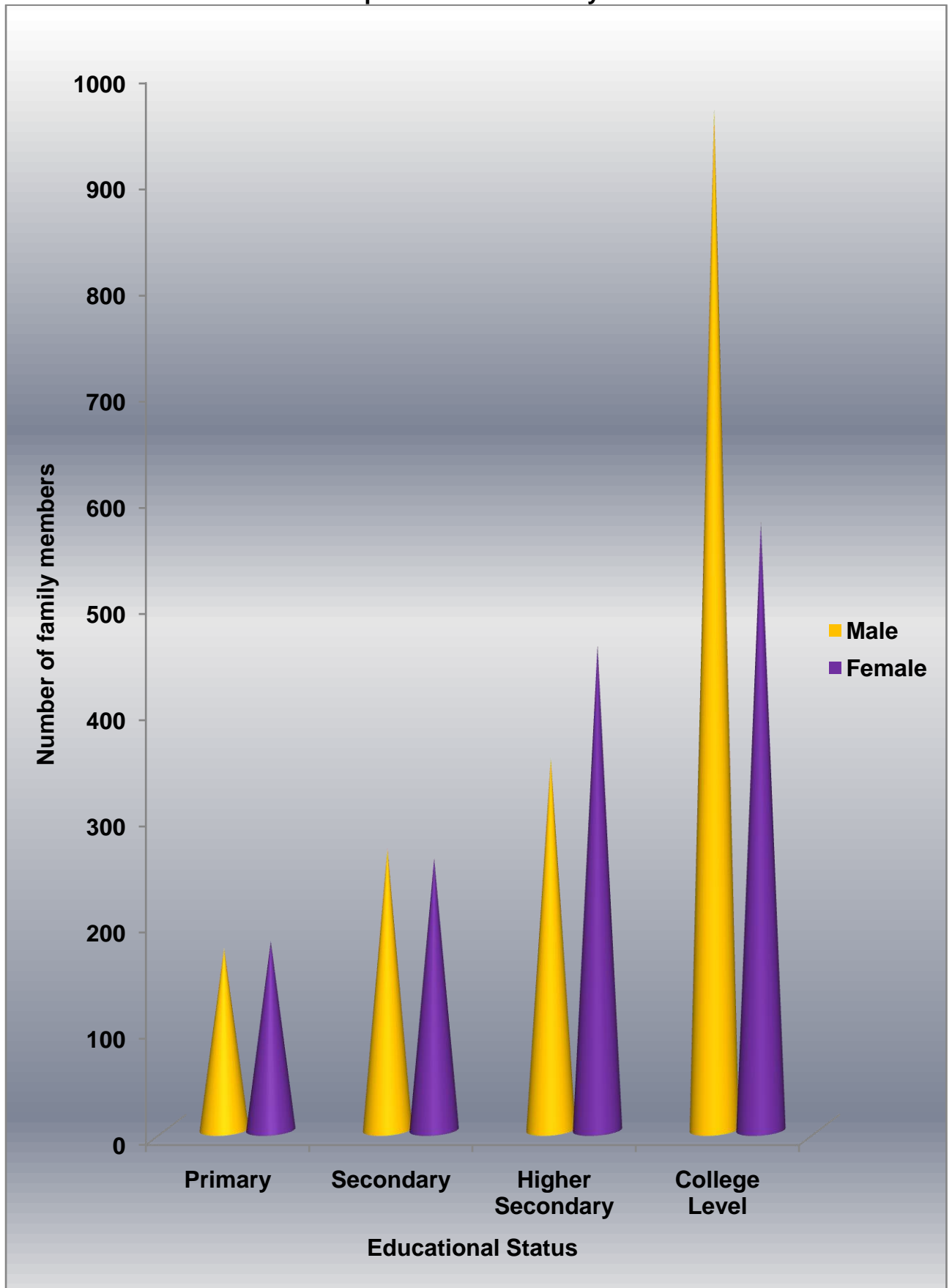
Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

Table-56 makes it evident that (47.43 percent) of the family members had completed college level education. In all the selected wards the proportion of people with college education was exceeding 40 percent and it was ranging from 41.22 percent in ward No.47 to 59.97 percent in ward No.3. There exists gender disparity in educational status of family members. While 54.71 percent of male members had

college education only 38.83 percent of female members had college education. However, the proportion of females who have completed primary education 12.08 percent, secondary education 17.38 percent and higher secondary education 31.70 percent was more as compared to that of males 9.87 percent, 15.27 percent and 20.15 percent respectively.

Figure-7 represents the educational composition of the family members

**Figure-7**  
**Educational composition of the family members**



**c) Occupational composition of the family members:**

Occupational composition of the households determines the life style of the members of the family. Occupations which are professional in nature fetch higher income while that of other cadre brings only limited income. Table-57 represents the occupational composition of the family members.

**Table-57**  
**Occupational composition of the family members**

Ward details	Sex	Occupation							Total
		Business	Industrial Worker	Office Work	Teaching	Coolie	Construction Worker	Others	
Ward No.3	Male	42 (32.56)	18 (13.95)	23 (17.83)	12 (9.30)	8 (6.20)	3 (2.33)	23 (17.83)	129
	Female	3 (1.78)	11 (6.51)	68 (40.24)	14 (8.28)	11 (6.51)	7 (4.14)	55 (38.54)	169
	<b>Total</b>	45 (15.10)	29 (9.73)	91 (30.54)	26 (8.72)	19 (6.38)	10 (3.36)	78 (26.17)	298
Ward No.16	Male	35 (34.65)	29 (28.71)	21 (20.79)	4 (3.96)	4 (3.96)	-	8 (7.92)	101
	Female	1 (0.88)	4 (3.51)	39 (34.21)	8 (7.02)	15 (13.16)	-	47 (41.23)	114
	<b>Total</b>	36 (16.74)	33 (15.35)	60 (27.91)	12 (5.58)	19 (8.84)	-	55 (25.58)	215
Ward No. 47	Male	58 (31.35)	41 (22.16)	36 (19.46)	1 (0.54)	6 (3.24)	4 (2.16)	39 (21.08)	185
	Female	9 (5.26)	17 (9.94)	62 (36.26)	12 (7.02)	3 (1.75)	1 (0.58)	67 (39.18)	171
	<b>Total</b>	67 (18.82)	58 (16.29)	98 (27.53)	13 (3.65)	9 (2.53)	5 (1.40)	106 (29.78)	356
Ward No. 60	Male	71 (38.17)	53 (28.49)	41 (22.04)	-	2 (1.08)	1 (0.54)	18 (9.68)	186
	Female	4 (2.53)	21 (13.29)	82 (51.90)	9 (5.70)	2 (1.27)	8 (5.06)	32 (20.25)	158
	<b>Total</b>	75 (21.80)	74 (21.51)	123 (35.76)	9 (2.62)	4 (1.16)	9 (2.62)	50 (14.53)	344
<b>Total</b>	Male	206 (34.28)	141 (23.46)	121 (20.13)	17 (2.83)	20 (3.33)	8 (1.33)	88 (14.64)	601
	Female	17 (2.78)	53 (8.66)	251 (41.01)	43 (7.03)	31 (5.07)	16 (2.61)	201 (32.84)	612
	<b>Total</b>	223 (18.38)	194 (15.99)	372 (30.67)	60 (4.95)	51 (4.20)	24 (1.98)	289 (23.83)	1213

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

Of the total family members 30.67 percent were working in office, while 18.38 percent were involved in own business and 15.99 percent of the members were industrial workers.

**d) Marital status of the family members:**

Table-58 represents the marital status of the family members.

**Table-58**  
**Marital status of the family members**

Ward details	Sex	Marital status			Total
		Single	Married	Widow	
Ward No.3	Male	238 (60.10)	155 (39.14)	3 (0.76)	396
	Female	112 (34.89)	209 (65.11)	-	321
	Total	350 (48.81)	364 (50.76)	3 (0.42)	717
Ward No.16	Male	201 (56.78)	152 (42.94)	1 (0.28)	354
	Female	95 (43.58)	121 (55.50)	2 (0.92)	218
	Total	296 (51.75)	273 (47.73)	3 (0.52)	572
Ward No. 47	Male	355 (76.02)	110 (23.55)	2 (0.43)	467
	Female	185 (42.73)	247 (57.04)	1 (0.23)	433
	Total	540 (60.00)	357 (39.66)	3 (0.33)	900
Ward No. 60	Male	406 (77.33)	115 (21.90)	4 (0.76)	525
	Female	244 (48.70)	254 (50.70)	3 (0.60)	501
	Total	650 (63.35)	369 (35.96)	7 (0.68)	1026
Total	Male	1200 (68.89)	532 (30.54)	10 (0.57)	1742
	Female	636 (43.18)	831 (56.41)	6 (0.41)	1473
	Total	1836 (57.10)	1363 (42.40)	16 (0.50)	3215

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

Table-58 reveals that of total family members 42.40 percent were married and 57.10 percent were single. In all the selected wards, except ward no. 3 there was dominance of single persons.

**e) Income composition of the family members:**

Income is the true index of the standard of living of the households. Income determines the economic and social status of households. Table-59 represents income composition of the family members.

**Table-59**  
**Income composition of the family members**

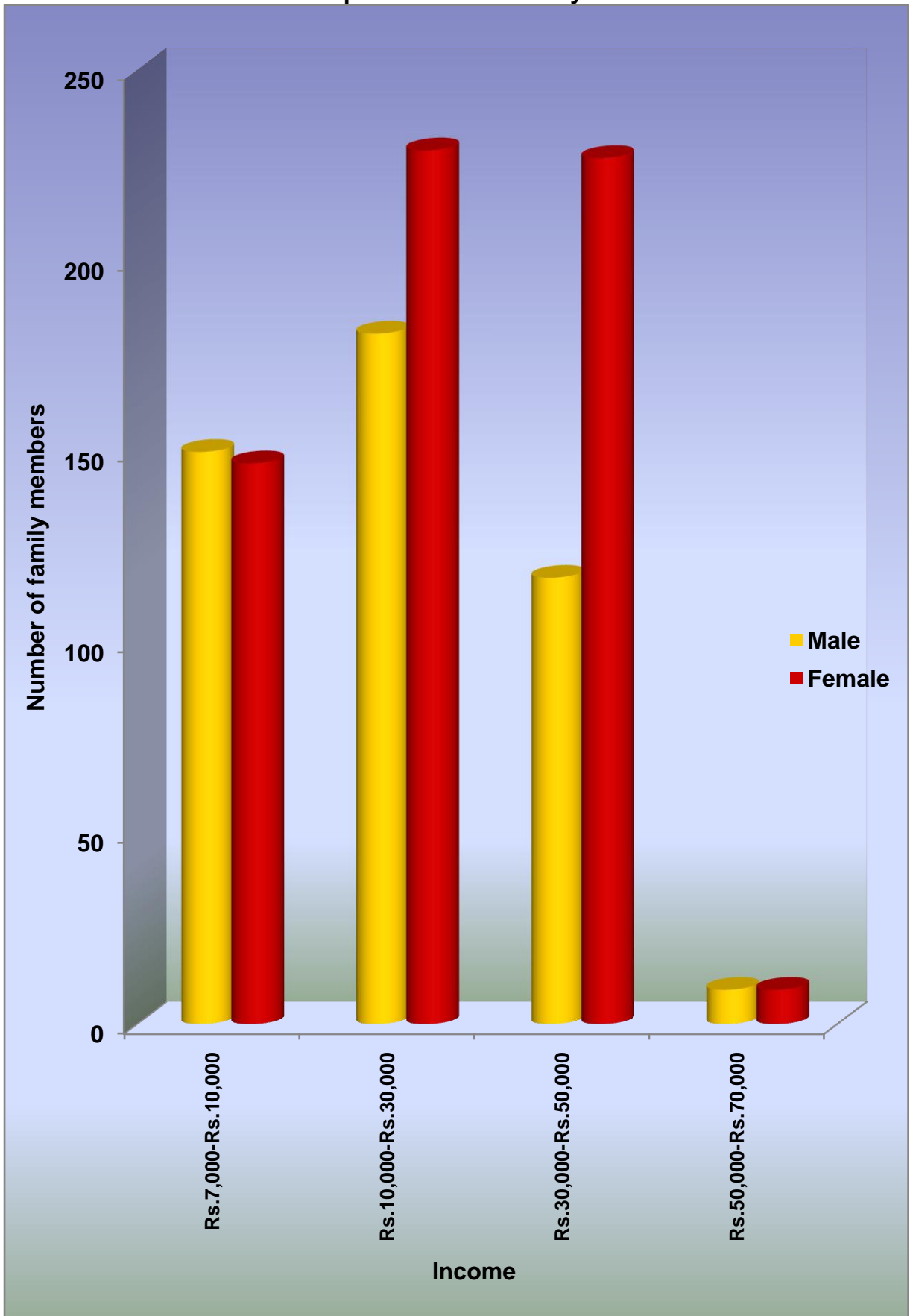
Ward details	Sex	Monthly income (in rupees)				Total
		Rs.7,000 Rs.10,000	Rs.10,000- Rs.30,000	Rs.30,000- Rs.50,000	Rs.50,000- Rs.70,000	
Ward No.3	Male	18 (13.95)	38 (29.45)	69 (53.49)	4 (3.40)	129
	Female	53 (31.36)	41 (24.26)	73 (43.20)	2 (1.18)	169
	<b>Total</b>	71 (23.82)	79 (26.51)	142 (47.65)	6 (2.01)	298
Ward No.16	Male	21 (20.79)	34 (33.66)	45 (44.55)	1 (0.99)	101
	Female	13 (11.40)	71 (62.28)	29 (25.44)	1 (0.88)	114
	<b>Total</b>	34 (15.81)	105 (48.84)	74 (34.41)	2 (0.93)	215
Ward No. 47	Male	62 (33.51)	47 (25.41)	68 (36.76)	8 (4.32)	185
	Female	57 (33.33)	34 (19.88)	77 (45.03)	3 (1.75)	171
	<b>Total</b>	119 (33.43)	81 (22.75)	145 (40.73)	11 (3.09)	356
Ward No. 60	Male	49 (26.34)	62 (33.33)	69 (37.10)	6 (3.23)	186
	Female	24 (15.19)	83 (52.53)	48 (30.38)	3 (1.90)	158
	<b>Total</b>	73 (21.22)	145 (42.15)	117 (34.01)	9 (2.62)	344
<b>Total</b>	Male	150 (50.51)	181 (44.15)	251 (52.51)	19 (67.86)	601
	Female	147 (49.49)	229 (55.85)	227 (47.49)	9 (32.14)	612
	<b>Total</b>	297 (24.43)	410 (33.80)	478 (39.41)	28 (2.31)	1213

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

The analysis of monthly income of the family members reveals that majority of the members (39.41 percent) were earning Rs. 30,000 – Rs. 50,000 and the average income was estimated to be Rs. 25,132. On an average the male members of the family were earning the income of Rs. 25,874, while the female members of the family were earning Rs. 24,404.

Figure-8 represents the income composition of the family members.

**Figure-8**  
**Income composition of the family members**



**f) Property possessed by the family members:**

The property of any household can be measured in terms of the moveable and immovable property they hold. Most of the households have property such as land, house, jewels, livestock, vehicle, etc. Table-60 provides information on the value of property possessed by the family members.

**Table-60**  
**Value of property possessed by the selected households**

S.No	Value of property (Rupees in lakhs)	Ward No.3	Ward No.16	Ward No.47	Ward No.60	Total
1.	Rs. 5 - Rs.10	43 (33.33)	25 (21.93)	26 (16.05)	45 (22.96)	139 (23.13)
2.	Rs.10- Rs. 20	30 (23.26)	32 (28.07)	40 (24.69)	48 (24.49)	150 (24.96)
3.	Rs.20-Rs.30	16 (12.40)	19 (16.67)	43 (26.54)	61 (31.12)	139 (23.13)
4.	Rs.30-Rs.40	23 (17.83)	22 (19.30)	29 (17.90)	19 (9.69)	93 (15.47)
5.	Rs.40 - Rs.50	17 (13.18)	16 (14.04)	24 (14.81)	23 (11.73)	80 (13.31)
	Total	129	114	162	196	601

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

Of the selected households, 24.96 percent of the family members had property of Rs.10-Rs.20 lakhs and only 13.31 percent of the family members had property of Rs.40 - Rs.50 lakhs. The average value of property of the household was estimated as Rs. 22,08,819.

**g) Item wise average monthly family expenditure:**

The family expenditure is related to food, clothing, education, rent, health, transport, recreation, etc. Table-61 represents the item wise average monthly family expenditure.

**Table-61**  
**Item wise average monthly family expenditure (in rupees.)**

S.No	Items	Ward No.3	Ward No.16	Ward No.47	Ward No.60	Total
1	Food	3034.88 (25.71)	2921.05 (22.00)	3327.16 (25.42)	3142.86 (26.97)	3127.29 (25.12)
2	Clothing	1368.22 (11.59)	1653.51 (12.46)	1777.78 (13.58)	1209.18 (10.38)	1453.41 (11.67)
3	Education	1779.07 (15.07)	2385.96 (17.97)	2339.51 (17.97)	1510.20 (12.96)	1967.55 (15.80)
4	Rent	2537.71 (21.50)	2244.64 (16.91)	1681.82 (12.85)	1764.71 (15.14)	2087.78 (16.77)
5	Health	895.35 (7.58)	692.98 (5.22)	969.14 (7.40)	954.08 (8.19)	896.01 (7.20)
6	Transport	748.06 (6.34)	657.89 (4.96)	629.63 (4.81)	586.73 (5.04)	646.42 (5.19)
7	Recreation	631.78 (5.35)	736.84 (5.55)	716.05 (5.47)	760.20 (6.52)	716.31 (5.75)
8	Others	810.08 (6.86)	1982.46 (14.93)	1648.15 (12.59)	1724.49 (14.80)	1556.57 (12.50)
	Total	11805	13275	13089	11652	12451

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

For the selected households, the average monthly expenditure was estimated as Rs. 12,451. Of the total family expenditure, on an average, food accounted for 25.12 percent, clothing-11.67 percent, education-15.80 percent, rent-16.77 percent, health-7.20 percent, transport-5.19 percent, recreation-5.75 percent and others-12.50 percent.

**h) Savings:**

It is clearly understood that savings is a function of income. In the selected area though income is limited, the households do have some amount of savings. Table-62 provides information on the amount of monthly savings.

**Table-62**  
**Amount of monthly savings (in rupees)**

S.No	Amount in Rupees	Ward No.3	Ward No.16	Ward No.47	Ward No.60	Total
1	Less than Rs.1,000	29 (22.48)	11 (9.65)	19 (11.73)	34 (17.35)	93 (15.47)
2	Rs.1,000- Rs.2,000	34 (26.36)	27 (23.68)	74 (45.68)	61 (31.12)	196 (32.61)
3	Rs.2,000- Rs.3,000	52 (40.31)	40 (35.09)	10 (6.17)	94 (47.96)	196 (32.61)
4.	Rs.3,000- Rs.4,000	14 (10.85)	36 (31.58)	59 (36.42)	7 (3.57)	116 (19.30)
	Total	129	114	162	196	601

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

Of the total family members, 15.47 percent save only less than Rs. 1,000 and the average savings was estimated Rs. 2,057. Table-63 provides the reasons for savings.

**Table-63**  
**Reasons for savings**

S.No	Reasons for savings	Ward No.3	Ward No.16	Ward No.47	Ward No.60	Total
1	Education	49 (37.98)	31 (27.19)	47 (29.01)	65 (33.16)	192 (31.95)
2	Marriage	22 (17.05)	21 (18.42)	69 (42.59)	84 (42.86)	196 (32.61)
3	House construction	38 (29.46)	43 (37.72)	35 (21.60)	21 (10.71)	137 (22.80)
4.	Future needs	20 (15.50)	19 (16.67)	11 (6.79)	26 (13.27)	76 (12.65)
	Total	129	114	162	196	601

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

Table-63 makes it evident that 32.61 percent of the family members, save for marriage, 31.95 percent save for education, 22.80 percent save for house construction and 12.65 percent save for future needs. Table-64 explains about the source of savings.

**Table-64**  
**Source of savings**

S.No	Source of savings	Ward No.3	Ward No.16	Ward No.47	Ward No.60	Total
1	Banks	89 (68.99)	61 (53.51)	97 (59.88)	103 (52.55)	350 (58.24)
2	Chit	4 (3.10)	6 (5.26)	- (-)	- (-)	10 (1.66)
3	Post office	26 (20.16)	14 (12.28)	39 (24.07)	40 (20.41)	119 (19.80)
4.	Others	10 (7.75)	33 (28.95)	26 (16.05)	53 (27.04)	122 (20.30)
	Total	129	114	162	196	601

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

Majority of the family members (58.24 percent) save in banks and only 1.66 percent of the family members save in chit.

**i) Debt:**

Table-65 provides the details about debt of the family members.

**Table-65**  
**Amount of debt**

S.No	Amount	Ward No.3	Ward No.16	Ward No.47	Ward No.60	Total
1	Rs. 50,000-Rs.1,00,000	18 (35.29)	21 (34.43)	14 (29.17)	23 (36.51)	76 (34.08)
2	Rs.1,00,000-Rs.2,00,000	20 (39.22)	14 (22.95)	3 (6.25)	14 (22.22)	51 (22.87)
3	Rs.2,00,000-Rs.3,00,000	7 (13.73)	6 (9.84)	12 (25.00)	17 (26.98)	42 (18.83)
4.	Rs.3,00,000-Rs.4,00,000	2 (3.92)	9 (14.75)	17 (35.42)	2 (3.17)	30 (13.45)
5.	Rs.4,00,000-Rs.5,00,000	4 (7.84)	11 (18.03)	2 (4.17)	7 (11.11)	24 (10.76)
	Total	51	61	48	63	223

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

Majority of the family members (34.08 percent) had debt amount of Rs. 50,000-Rs. 1,00,000 and 10.76 percent had debt of Rs. 4,00,000-Rs. 5,00,000. Table-66 represents the reasons for debt.

**Table-66**  
**Reasons for debt**

S.No	Reasons for debt	Ward No.3	Ward No.16	Ward No.47	Ward No.60	Total
1	Education	16 (31.37)	23 (37.70)	9 (18.75)	21 (33.33)	69 (30.94)
2	Marriage	15 (29.41)	11 (18.03)	14 (29.17)	17 (26.98)	57 (25.56)
3	House construction	18 (35.29)	27 (44.26)	21 (43.75)	22 (34.92)	88 (39.46)
4.	Medical expenses	2 (3.92)	-	4 (8.33)	3 (4.76)	9 (4.04)
	Total	51	61	48	63	223

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

Majority of the households 39.46 percent have incurred debt for house construction while 4.04 percent have incurred debt for medical expenses. Table-67 represents the information about the source of debt.

**Table-67**  
**Source of debt**

S.No	Source of debt	Ward No.3	Ward No.16	Ward No.47	Ward No.60	Total
1	Banks	47 (92.16)	54 (88.52)	39 (81.25)	52 (82.54)	192 (86.10)
2	Money lenders	1 (1.96)	3 (4.92)	2 (4.17)	1 (1.59)	7 (3.14)
3	Relatives	3 (5.88)	4 (6.56)	7 (14.58)	10 (15.87)	24 (10.76)
	Total	51	61	48	63	223

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

Table-68 makes it evident that majority of the family members (86.10 percent) borrow from banks and only 3.14 percent of the family members borrow from money lenders.

#### 4.2.3. Attitude towards higher education:

##### a) Level of education as desired by the head of the households:

The study tried to find out the level of education as desired by the head of the households, and Table-68 indicates the level of education as desired by the head of the households.

**Table-68**  
**Level of education as desired by the head of the households**

Ward details	Level of education as desired by the head of the households				Total
	Higher Secondary		College Level		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>Ward No.3</b>	4 (3.10)	3 (2.32)	68 (52.71)	54 (41.86)	129
<b>Ward No.16</b>	2 (1.75)	1 (0.88)	60 (52.63)	51 (44.74)	114
<b>Ward No. 47</b>	2 (1.23)	1 (0.62)	92 (56.79)	67 (41.36)	162
<b>Ward No. 60</b>	6 (3.06)	4 (2.04)	103 (52.55)	83 (42.35)	196
<b>Total</b>	14 (2.33)	9 (1.50)	323 (53.74)	255 (42.43)	601

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

From Table-68 it is evident that majority of the head of households (53.74 percent) prefer their male children to be enrolled in colleges while only 42.43 percent of the head of the households of the family favour higher education for the female children. In all the selected wards the preference for enrolling the children in higher education was evident. This might be due to various initiatives given by the Government to promote higher education and also the awareness among the people about the importance of higher education.

##### b) Association between attitude of the head of the household towards higher education and the selected socio economic characteristics:

The study tried to find out the association between attitude of the head of the household towards higher education and selected socio economic characteristics like education of the head of the family, family income, size of family, type of family and place of living by using chi-square analysis.

**Table-69**  
**Estimated chi-square value of association between attitude of the head of the household towards higher education for boys and selected socio economic characteristics of the family**

S.No	Variables	Calculated $\chi^2$ value	$\chi^2$ 0.05	Inference
1.	Education of the head the family	41.24	3.841	Rejected null hypothesis. It is statistically Significant
2.	Family Income	17.58	3.841	Rejected null hypothesis. It is statistically Significant
3.	Size of family	2.34	3.841	Accepted null hypothesis. It is not statistically Significant
4.	Type of family	58.76	3.841	Rejected null hypothesis. It is statistically Significant
5.	Place of living	93.06	3.841	Rejected null hypothesis. It is statistically Significant

Source: calculated figures based on data compiled.

Table-69 makes it evident that the attitude of the head of the household towards higher education for boys was significantly associated with the variables like education of the head of the family, family income, type of family and place of living, since the calculated  $\chi^2$  is more than the critical values. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and it is statistically significant.

Table-70 represents the estimated chi-square value of association between attitude of the head of the household towards higher education for girls and selected socio economic characteristics.

**Table-70**  
**Estimated chi-square value of association between attitude of the head of the household towards higher education for girls and selected socio economic characteristics of the family**

S.No	Variables	Calculated $\chi^2$ value	$\chi^2$ 0.05	Inference
1.	Education of the head the family	25.62	3.841	Rejected null hypothesis. It is statistically Significant
2.	Family Income	2.98	3.841	Accepted null hypothesis. It is not statistically Significant
3.	Size of family	5.58	3.841	Rejected null hypothesis. It is statistically Significant
4.	Type of family	19.02	3.841	Rejected null hypothesis. It is statistically Significant
5.	Place of living	12.1	3.841	Rejected null hypothesis. It is statistically Significant

Source: calculated figures based on data compiled.

Table-70 makes it evident that the attitude of the head of the household towards higher education for girls was significantly associated with the variables like education of the head of the family, size of family, type of family and place of living, since the calculated  $\chi^2$  was more than the critical values. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and it is statistically significant.

#### 4.2.4. Motives for higher education:

##### a. Motives for higher education as stated by the respondents:

The study tried to find out the motives for higher education as stated by the respondents. Table-71 represents the motives for higher education.

**Table-71**  
**Motives for higher education**

Motives for higher education	Ward no.3		Ward no.16		Ward no.47		Ward no.60		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment	56 (51.38)	21 (50.00)	43 (55.13)	27 (49.09)	69 (52.27)	22 (40.00)	98 (64.05)	74 (80.43)	266 (56.36)	144 (59.75)
To support the family	11 (10.09)	6 (14.29)	17 (21.79)	18 (32.73)	27 (20.45)	3 (5.45)	34 (22.22)	5 (5.43)	89 (18.86)	32 (13.28)
Prestige	23 (21.10)	1 (2.38)	4 (5.13)	5 (9.09)	14 (10.61)	12 (21.82)	17 (11.11)	3 (3.26)	58 (12.29)	21 (8.71)
Security	12 (11.01)	3 (7.14)	2 (2.56)	2 (3.64)	8 (6.06)	8 (14.55)	1 (0.65)	2 (2.17)	23 (4.87)	15 (6.22)
Standard of living	7 (6.42)	2 (4.76)	12 (15.38)	1 (1.82)	14 (10.61)	4 (7.27)	3 (1.96)	3 (3.26)	36 (7.63)	10 (4.15)
Bride groom	-	9 (21.43)	-	2 (3.64)	-	3 (5.45)	-	5 (5.43)	-	19 (7.88)
Total	109	42	78	55	132	52	153	92	472	241

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

Table-71 represents that majority of the students (56.36 percent of males and 59.75 percent of females) have the major motive for higher education as that of employment. However, 7.88 percent of female students were enrolled in colleges with the motive of getting a good bride groom.

Table-72 provides information on distance to college for the respondents.

**Table-72**  
**Distance to college**

Distance to college	Ward No.3	Ward No.16	Ward No.47	Ward No.60	Total
Less than 5 Km	29 (19.21)	58 (43.61)	61 (33.15)	26 (10.61)	174 (24.40)
5 Km-10 Km	64 (42.38)	34 (25.56)	48 (26.09)	137 (55.92)	283 (39.70)
10 Km-15 Km	58 (38.41)	41 (30.83)	75 (40.76)	82 (33.47)	256 (35.90)
Total	151	133	184	245	713

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

Table-72 explains that for majority of the respondents (39.70 percent) colleges were located in the distance at 5 to 10 kilometer and the average distance was estimated as 8.08 km.

#### 4.2.5. Analysis of enrolment in higher education:

The Indian higher education system is reflected in the current enrolment of students in the institutions of higher learning.

##### a) Enrolment in Government colleges/Private colleges:

Table-73 represents the number of students enrolled in Government and Private colleges.

**Table-73**  
**Number of students enrolled in Government/Private colleges**

Studying	Ward No.3	Ward No.16	Ward No.47	Ward No.60	Total
Government Colleges	34 (22.52)	29 (21.80)	19 (10.33)	31 (12.65)	113 (15.85)
Private Colleges	117 (77.48)	104 (78.20)	165 (89.67)	214 (87.35)	600 (84.15)
Total	151	133	184	245	713

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

In the selected area, 84.15 percent of the students were studying in private colleges and only 15.85 percent were studying in Government Colleges. In all the selected wards majority of the students were studying in private colleges. The study found that all the students enrolled were first generation learners and for all of them English was the medium of instruction.

##### b) Course wise enrolment in higher education:

The students in higher education are enrolled in various courses viz- Undergraduate, Postgraduate, Master of Philosophy, Doctorate of Philosophy, Master of Business Administration, Engineering, Medicine, Polytechnic/Diploma. Table-74 represents the course wise enrolment in higher education.

**Table-74**  
**Course wise enrolment in higher education**

<b>Course</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Undergraduate Courses:</b>	167 (35.38)	77 (31.95)	244 (34.22)
Arts	99	46	145
Science	45	18	63
Commerce	23	13	36
<b>Postgraduate Courses:</b>	76 (16.10)	35 (14.52)	111 (15.57)
Arts	48	19	67
Science	15	11	26
Commerce	13	5	18
<b>Master of Philosophy:</b>	30 (6.36)	11 (0.05)	41 (5.75)
Arts	11	5	16
Science	12	3	15
Commerce	7	3	10
<b>Doctor of Philosophy:</b>	10 (2.12)	4 (1.66)	14 (1.96)
Arts	4	2	6
Science	4	1	5
Commerce	2	1	3
Master of Business Administration	6 (1.27)	2 (0.83)	8 (1.12)
Engineering	119 (25.21)	68 (28.22)	187 (26.23)
Medicine	10 (2.12)	15 (6.22)	25 (3.51)
Polytechnic/Diploma	54 (11.44)	29 (12.03)	83 (11.64)
<b>Total</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>713</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates total enrolment.

Table-74 indicates that in the selected households of the male students enrolled, 35.38 percent were enrolled in Undergraduate courses, 16.10 percent in postgraduate courses, 25.21 percent in engineering and 2.12 percent in medicine. Of the total female students enrolled 31.95 percent were enrolled in Undergraduate courses, 14.54 percent in postgraduate courses, 28.22 percent in engineering and 6.22 percent in medicine. In this context, the current study supports the finding of Oloyad and Lenal (2008) that enrolment for postgraduates studies by females was much lower than that of males and it also coincides with the view of Abdullah (1988) that there is a trickledown effect of female ability to pursue professional career.

**c) Differences in course wise enrolment in higher education between rural and urban areas:**

The growth of higher education in India over past six decades has been size able; but it has hardly been uniform or equitable. This assertion draws support from

several perspectives. There are observed significant difference in course wise enrolment of rural and urban area students. Table-75 represents the same information.

**Table-75**  
**Course wise enrolment of rural and urban students**

Course wise	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Undergraduate Courses:</b>	32 (30.76)	24 (40.67)	56 (34.35)	135 (36.68)	53 (29.12)	188 (34.18)
Arts	21	13	34	78	33	111
Science	9	5	14	36	13	49
Commerce	2	6	8	21	7	28
<b>Postgraduate Courses:</b>	20 (19.23)	8 (13.55)	28 (17.18)	56 (15.22)	27 (14.83)	83 (15.09)
Arts	12	4	16	36	15	51
Science	4	2	6	11	9	20
Commerce	2	2	6	9	3	12
<b>Master of Philosophy:</b>	10 (10.40)	5 (8.47)	15 (9.20)	20 (5.43)	6 (3.30)	26 (4.73)
Arts	4	2	6	7	3	10
Science	3	1	4	9	2	11
Commerce	3	2	5	4	1	5
<b>Doctor of Philosophy:</b>				10 (2.72)	4 (2.20)	14 (2.55)
Arts	-	-	-	4	2	6
Science	-	-	-	4	1	5
Commerce	-	-	-	2	1	3
Master of Business administration	-	-	-	6 (1.63)	2 (1.10)	8 (1.45)
Engineering	25 (24.03)	6 (10.16)	31 (19.01)	94 (25.54)	62 (34.06)	156 (28.36)
Medicine	3 (2.88)	1 (1.69)	4 (2.45)	7 (1.90)	14 (7.69)	21 (3.82)
Polytechnic/Diploma	14 (13.46)	15 (25.42)	29 (17.79)	40 (10.87)	14 (7.69)	54 (9.82)
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>550</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates enrolment rate.

Table-75 indicates that in the rural area, of the total male students enrolled 30.76 percent were enrolled in undergraduate courses, 19.23 percent in postgraduate courses, 24.03 percent in engineering and 2.88 percent in medicine. Of the total female students enrolled 40.67 percent were enrolled in Undergraduate courses, 13.55 percent in postgraduate courses, 10.16 percent in engineering and 1.69 percent in medicine.

In the urban area of the male students enrolled 36.68 percent were enrolled in undergraduate courses, 15.22 percent in postgraduate courses, 25.54 percent in engineering and 1.90 percent in medicine. Of the total female students enrolled

29.12 percent were enrolled in Undergraduate courses, 14.83 percent in postgraduate courses, 34.06 percent in engineering and 7.69 percent in medicine.

**d) Differences in course wise enrolment in higher education of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes students:**

Table-76 represents the course wise enrolment of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes students.

**Table-76**  
**Course wise enrolment of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes students**

Course wise	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribes		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Undergraduate Courses:</b>	24 (35.29)	16 (42.11)	48 (45.28)	19 (38.78)	3 (15.00)	22 (31.88)
Arts	12	8	28	9	1	10
Science	7	5	12	5	1	6
Commerce	5	3	8	5	1	6
<b>Postgraduate Courses:</b>	8 (21.05)	5 (25)	13 (12.26)	9 (18.37)	4 (20.00)	13 (18.84)
Arts	3	2	5	5	1	6
Science	3	1	4	2	2	4
Commerce	2	2	4	2	1	3
<b>Master of Philosophy:</b>	5 (7.35)	1 (2.63)	6 (5.66)	2 (4.08)	1 (5.00)	3 (4.35)
Arts	5	1	6	2	1	3
Science	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Doctor of Philosophy:</b>	2 (2.94)	2 (5.26)	4 (3.77)			
Arts	2	2	4	-	-	-
Science	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	-
Master of Business Administration	1 (1.47)	1 (2.63)	2 (1.88)	-	-	-
Engineering	17 (25)	11 (28.94)	28 (26.41)	14 (28.57)	6 (30)	20 (28.98)
Medicine	-	-	-	1 (2.04)	2 (10)	3 (4.34)
Polytechnic/Diploma	10 (14.70)	3 (7.89)	13 (12.26)	4 (8.16)	4 (20)	8 (11.59)
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>69</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates enrolment rate.

Table-76 indicates that of the scheduled caste male students enrolled 35.29 percent were enrolled, in undergraduate courses, 21.05 percent in postgraduate courses and 25.00 percent in engineering. Of the total female students enrolled 42.11 percent were enrolled in undergraduate courses, 25.00 percent in postgraduate courses and 28.94 percent in engineering.

Of the selected households of the scheduled tribes male students enrolled, 38.78 percent were enrolled in undergraduate courses, 18.37 percent in postgraduate courses, 28.57 percent in engineering and 2.04 percent in medicine. Of the total female students enrolled 15 percent were enrolled in undergraduate courses, 20 percent in postgraduate courses, 30 percent in engineering and 10 percent in medicine.

**e) Differences between Hindus and non-Hindus in course wise enrolment:**

The study tries to find out the course wise enrolment of Hindus and non-Hindus students. Table-77 represents the same information.

**Table-77**  
**Course wise enrolment of Hindus and non-Hindus students**

Course wise	Hindus			non-Hindus		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Undergraduate Courses:</b>	148 (41.69)	63 (30.88)	191 (34.17)	39 (33.33)	14 (37.84)	53 (34.42)
Arts	81	41	122	18	5	23
Science	31	14	45	14	4	18
Commerce	16	8	24	7	5	12
<b>Postgraduate Courses:</b>	42 (11.83)	22 (10.78)	64 (11.45)	34 (29.06)	13 (35.13)	47 (30.52)
Arts	29	12	41	19	7	26
Science	9	7	16	6	4	10
Commerce	4	3	7	9	2	11
<b>Master of Philosophy:</b>	26 (7.32)	10 (4.90)	36 (6.44)	4 (3.42)	1 (2.70)	5 (3.24)
Arts	7	4	11	4	1	5
Science	12	3	15	-	-	-
Commerce	7	3	10	-	-	-
<b>Doctor of Philosophy:</b>	10 (2.82)	4 (1.96)	14 (2.50)			
Arts	4	2	6	-	-	-
Science	4	1	5	-	-	-
Commerce	2	1	3	-	-	-
Master of Business Administration	6 (1.69)	2 (0.98)	8 (1.43)	-	-	-
Engineering	93 (26.20)	63 (30.88)	156 (27.91)	26 (22.22)	5 (13.51)	31 (201.13)
Medicine	6 (1.69)	13 (6.37)	19 (3.40)	4 (3.42)	2 (5.41)	6 (3.90)
Polytechnic/Diploma	44 (12.39)	27 (13.23)	71 (12.70)	10 (8.54)	2 (5.41)	12 (7.79)
<b>Total</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>154</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates enrolment rate.

Table-77 indicates that of the Hindus male students enrolled, 41.69 percent were enrolled in undergraduate courses, 11.83 percent in postgraduate courses, 26.20 percent in engineering and 1.69 percent in medicine. Of the total female students enrolled 30.88 percent were enrolled in undergraduate courses, 10.78

percent in postgraduate courses, 30.88 percent in engineering and 13.23 percent in medicine.

Of the non-Hindus male students enrolled, 33.33 percent were enrolled in undergraduate courses, 29.06 percent in postgraduate courses, 22.22 percent in engineering and 3.42 in medicine. Of the total female students enrolled 37.84 percent were enrolled in undergraduate courses, 35.13 percent in postgraduate courses, 13.51 percent in engineering and 5.41 percent in medicine.

#### 4.2.6. Cost of higher education:

The expenses of financing a child's education include school fees, books, clothing, transport and related costs. The demand for education would be inversely related to the direct costs. An investment in a child's education involves more than just the direct out of pocket costs of that education, especially when the child reaches the age at which he can make a productive contribution to family income. At this point, for each year the child continues his education, he in effect forgoes the money income he could expect to earn. Table-78 represents item wise average expenditure incurred by the students enrolled in higher education.

**Table-78**  
**Item wise average expenditure incurred by**  
**the students enrolled in higher education**  
**(in rupees)**

S.No	Items	Ward No.3	Ward No.16	Ward No.47	Ward No.60	Total
1.	Tuition fees	1878 (22.86)	1929 (23.10)	1734 (20.59)	1884 (23.42)	1852 (22.62)
2.	Hostel fees	2500 (30.45)	2500 (29.95)	3300 (39.20)	3000 (37.30)	2833 (34.60)
3.	Books	406 (4.94)	483 (5.79)	402 (4.78)	403 (5.01)	418 (5.11)
4.	Stationery	335 (4.08)	310 (3.72)	282 (3.35)	231 (2.87)	281 (3.43)
5.	Transport	727 (8.86)	684 (8.19)	579 (6.88)	397 (4.94)	568 (6.93)
6.	Browsing	558 (6.79)	573 (6.87)	538 (6.39)	438 (5.44)	514 (6.28)
7.	Xerox	289 (3.52)	337 (4.04)	248 (2.94)	242 (3.01)	271 (3.31)
8.	Examination fees	798 (9.72)	914 (10.94)	788 (9.36)	794 (9.87)	816 (9.96)
9.	Seminar/conference fees	174 (2.12)	193 (2.31)	217 (2.58)	192 (2.38)	195 (2.38)
10.	Other Expenses	547 (6.67)	425 (5.09)	331 (3.93)	463 (5.76)	440 (5.37)
	Total	8211	8348	8419	8043	8188

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

The average expenditure on hostel fees was the highest among all the items of expenditure and it accounted for 34.60 percent. The other important item of expenditure was tuition fees and it accounted for 22.62 percent of total expenditure.

The study tried to find out the differences in cost of higher education for the students enrolled in Government colleges and private colleges. Table-79 (a) and (b) provides information about the information on per semester tuition fees for different courses in private and government colleges.

**Table-79 (a)**  
**Per semester tuition fees for different courses**  
**in private and Government colleges**  
**(in rupees)**

Course wise	Private College			Government College		
	Number of students enrolled	Total Fee Amount	Average Fees	Number of students Enrolled	Total Fee Amount	Average Fees
<b>Undergraduate Courses:</b>						
<b>Arts:</b>						
Sociology	34	40,848	1,201	1	750	750
Economics	68	79,696	1,172	3	2,550	850
Tamil	6	8,032	1,339	2	1,800	900
English	29	34,988	1,206	2	1,900	950
<b>Science:</b>						
Computer Science	19	25,118	1,322	-	-	-
Visual Communication	11	15,542	1,413	-	-	-
Mathematics	8	12,376	1,547	-	-	-
Botany	2	2,844	1,422	-	-	-
Zoology	2	2,944	1,472	-	-	-
Physics	3	4,766	1,589	-	-	-
Chemistry	5	7,510	1,502	-	-	-
Statistics	3	4,466	1,489	-	-	-
Psychology	5	7,569	1,514	-	-	-
Biochemistry	5	7,610	1,522	-	-	-
<b>Commerce:</b>						
Aided	18	26,596	1,478	4	3,900	975
Self-Financing	14	25,564	1,826	-	-	-
<b>Postgraduate Courses:</b>						
<b>Arts:</b>						
Sociology	11	18,600	1,690	-	-	-
Economics	16	25,600	1,600	1	1,100	1,100
Tamil	8	13,400	1,675	1	1,200	1,200
English	11	17,950	1,632	-	-	-
Social Work	19	31,400	1,653	-	-	-
<b>Science:</b>						
Computer Science	2	3,700	1,900	1	1,300	1,300
Mathematics	4	7,400	1,850	1	1,450	1,450
Botany	1	1,950	1,950	1	1,550	1,550
Zoology	2	4,200	2,100	-	-	-
Physics	2	3,900	1,950	1	1,110	1,110
Chemistry	1	1,875	1,875	1	1,200	1,100
Statistics	6	12,100	2,017	1	1,100	1,100
Biochemistry	1	1,950	1,950	1	1,200	1,200
<b>Commerce:</b>	15	28,750	1,917	3	3,900	1,300

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

**Table-79 (b)**  
**Per semester tuition fees for different courses**  
**in private and Government colleges**

**(in rupees)**

Course wise	Private College			Government College		
	Number of students enrolled	Total Fee Amount	Average Fees	Number of students enrolled	Total Fee Amount	Average Fees
<b>Master of Philosophy:</b>						
<b>Arts:</b>						
Economics	5	8,750	1,750	1	1,300	1,300
Tamil	4	7,200	1,800	1	1,200	1,200
English	3	5,552	1,851	1	1,250	1,250
<b>Science:</b>						
Mathematics	8	16,800	2,100	1	1,600	1,600
Botany	2	4,400	2,200	-	-	-
Zoology	1	2,110	2,110	-	-	-
Physics	1	2,150	2,150	-	-	-
Chemistry	1	2,120	2,120	-	-	-
Statistics	1	1,910	1,910	1	1,500	1,500
<b>Commerce</b>	9	16,200	1,800	1	1,350	1,350
<b>Doctorate of philosophy:</b>						
<b>Arts:</b>						
Economics	1	2,350	2,350	1	1,900	1,900
Tamil	1	2,210	2,210	2	3,900	1,950
English	1	2,340	2,340	-	-	-
<b>Science:</b>						
Mathematics	-	-	-	1	2,300	2,300
Physics	1	2,900	2,900	1	2,400	2,400
Chemistry	1	3,100	3,100	1	2,200	2,200
<b>Commerce</b>	3	7,500	2,500	-	-	-
<b>Master of Business Administration</b>	8	18,345	2,293.12	-	-	-
<b>Engineering:</b>						
Computer Science	38	14,46,540	38,066.50	8	1,90,500	23,812.5
Electrical and Electronics	24	7,22,500	30,104.17	5	77,500	15,500
Information Technology	26	9,13,000	35,115.38	6	1,00,000	16,666.67
Mechanical	15	4,23,000	28,200	4	61,500	15,375
Civil	19	4,80,000	25,263.16	11	1,67,000	15,181.82
Electronics and Communication	22	7,09,000	32,227.27	9	1,45,000	16,111.11
<b>Medicine:</b>						
MBBS	2	4,30,000	2,15,000	19	2,35,088	12,373.05
BDS	1	1,10,000	1,10,000	3	30,870	10,290
<b>Polytechnic/Diploma:</b>						
Computer Science	21	3,18,000	15,142.85	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronics	18	2,66,700	14,816.67	3	35,000	11,666.67
Information Technology	12	1,90,000	15,833.33	6	60,600	10,100
Mechanical	13	1,65,000	12,692.30	3	28,500	9,500
Civil	6	1,00,000	16,666.67	-	-	-
Automobiles	1	14,000	14,000	-	-	-

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Table-79 (a) and (b) reveals that for all the arts subjects the average tuition fees in private colleges was nearly two times higher as compared to that of Government colleges. The same thing was found with regard to tuition fees for

commerce courses. For all the postgraduate courses and for the research degrees the tuition fees was found to be higher in private colleges. A large difference in tuition fees was found in various branches of engineering. The striking fact is that average tuition fees for MBBS was nearly ten times higher in private colleges as compared to that of Government colleges.

Of the total students enrolled, 65.05 percent of the students meet their higher education expenses by parents support, 23.26 percent by scholarship, 4.56 percent by part time job, 3.09 percent by taking tuition and only 1.64 percent by relatives support.

#### 4.2.7. Determinants of choice of course:

The choice of course by the students is influenced by their own interest, socio-economic characteristics of family and prospects for employment. Table-80 provides the information on reasons for preferring a particular course by students enrolled in higher education.

**Table-80**  
**Reasons for preferring a particular course**  
**by students enrolled in higher education**

S.No	Reasons	Male	Female	Total
1.	For getting good employment	472 (26.17)	241 (50.00)	713 (50.00)
2.	Self Interest	392 (41.53)	194 (40.25)	586 (41.09)
3.	Parents compulsion	80 (8.47)	47 (9.75)	127 (8.91)
	Total	944	482	1426

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

Table-80 implies that the main reasons for preferring a particular course for getting employment (50.00 percent) and self interest (41.09).

#### **Determinants of choice of professional courses versus non-professional courses:**

The study tried to identify the determinants of enrolment of students in professional courses versus non-professional courses by estimating binary logistic regression model.

## 1. Determinants of enrolment of male and female students in professional and courses:

The study tried to find out the factors influencing the enrolment of male and female students in professional courses. Table-81 represents the estimated binary logistic regression co-efficients of enrolment of male and female students in professional courses as related to selected variables.

**Table-81**  
**Estimated binary logistic regression co-efficients of enrolment of male and female students in professional courses as related to the selected variables**

Variables	Male				Female				All			
	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp (B)	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp (B)	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp (B)
Age of Father	-.016	.090	.002**	.984	-.044	.117	.005**	.957	-.024	.068	.730	.977
Age of mother	.002	.094	.004**	1.002	.074	.120	.002**	1.077	.031	.071	.663	1.031
Education of father	.013	.083	.001**	1.013	-.158	.130	.003**	.854	-.051	.067	.005**	.950
Education of mother	-.032	.078	.680	.968	.277	.117	.010*	1.319	.064	.062	.003**	1.066
Occupation of father	-.082	.094	.002**	.921	-.213	.147	.004**	.808	-.120	.077	.010*	.886
Occupation of mother	.030	.187	.003**	1.031	.084	.168	.010*	1.087	.048	.082	.001**	1.049
Family income	.198	.211	.005**	1.219	.168	.158	.001**	1.182	.427	.094	.004**	1.532
Family property	.274	.197	.001**	1.315	.264	.249	.197	1.302	.108	.054	.010*	1.114
Type of family	.136	.328	.010*	1.146	.706	.466	.130	2.026	.308	.261	.238	1.360
Size of family	-.047	.086	.582	.954	.183	.133	.169	1.200	.063	.069	.002**	1.065
Motives for higher education	-.158	.093	.010*	.853	.017	.123	.010*	1.017	-.080	.070	.257	.923
Cost of higher education	.191	.047	.001**	1.210	.001	.321	.001**	1.001	.047	.024	.003**	1.048
Percentage of marks in board examination	.018	.011	.005**	1.018	.027	.017	.010*	1.027	.017	.009	.010*	1.017
Constant	-3.077	1.906	.007	0.046	-8.413	3.420	.004	0.000	-4.860	1.602	.002	0.000
Nagelkerke R Square	0.756				0.713				0.676			
Hosmer and Lemeshow test ( $\chi^2$ )	22.946				6.686				21.509			
Number of Observations	472				241				713			
Classification Percentage	54.2				51.9				73.2			

Source: Estimated based of field survey, 2013.

\* Significant at 1 percent level, \*\* Significant at 5 percent level.

Table-81 reveals that enrolment of males in professional courses is significantly influenced by age of mother, education of father, occupation of mother,

family income, family property, type of family, cost of higher education and percentage of marks in board examination and they have the positive and significant impact. The Nagelkerke R square gives an approximation about how much variance in the dependent variable can be explained with the hypothesized value for males. The selected variables can explain 7.56 percent of variance in enrolment in professional courses. The estimated model predicts 54.2 percent of the cases correctly.

However, the enrolment of females in professional course is significantly influenced by age of mother, education of mother, occupation of mother, family income, motives for higher education, cost of higher education and percentage of marks in board examination and they have the positive and significant impact. The Nagelkerke R square gives an approximation about how much variance in the dependent variable can be explained with the hypothesized value for females. The selected variable can explain 7.13 percent of variance in enrollment in professional courses. The estimated model predicts 51.9 percent of the cases correctly. This is in conformity with earlier finding by Salisbury (2010) and Tinu Joseph (2013) that parental education, income, occupation and 12<sup>th</sup> marks were significant variables affecting women's decision to go for higher education.

For males and females as a whole the enrolment in professional course is significantly influenced by education of mother, occupation of mother, family income, family property, type of family, size of family, cost of higher education and percentage of marks in board examination and they have the positive. The Nagelkerke R square gives an approximation about how much variance in the dependent variable can be explained with the hypothesized value. For males and females as a whole, the selected variables can explain 6.76 percent of variance in enrolment in professional courses. The estimated model predicts 73.2 percent of the cases correctly.

This is in support of the finding of Arthur Corazzini, Dennis Dugan and Henry Grabowski (1992) that beyond environmental effects family income serves as an effective variable influencing participation in higher education. It is also in conformity with the finding of Ramamoorthy (1997), that the student's academic performance has a significant influence on the choice of course and Morley, et al (2009) and world bank (2011) that students socio economic status effect that the ability to access and participate in all level of education.

## 2. Determinants of enrolment of rural and urban students in professional courses:

The study tried to find out the factors influencing the enrolment of rural and urban students in professional courses. Table-82 represents the estimated binary logistic regression co-efficients of enrolments of rural and urban areas students in professional and non-professional courses as related to selected variables.

**Table-82**  
**Estimated binary logistic regression co-efficients of enrolment of rural and urban students in professional courses as related to the selected variables**

Variables	Rural				Urban			
	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp (B)	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp (B)
Age of father	-.129	.197	.513	.879	.003	.077	.974	1.003
Age of mother	.131	.199	.511	1.140	.004	.082	.964	1.004
Education of father	-.186	.151	.004**	.830	.040	.092	.002**	1.041
Education of mother	.163	.140	.003**	1.177	-.036	.086	.003**	.964
Occupation of father	-.018	.206	.001**	.982	-.119	.090	.010*	.888
Occupation of mother	.485	.243	.010*	1.625	-.121	.098	.001**	.886
Family income	.247	.471	.002**	1.281	.236	.212	.010*	1.266
Family property	-.152	.241	.001**	0.859	.149	.231	.004**	1.161
Type of family	.270	.759	.004**	1.309	.202	.310	.514	1.224
Size of family	-.156	.246	.526	.855	-.044	.082	.002**	.957
Motives for higher education	.100	.199	.005**	1.105	-.083	.084	.005**	.920
Cost of higher education	.004	.071	.001**	1.004	.001	.021	.010*	1.001
percentage of marks in board examination	.014	.027	.004**	1.015	.028	.010	.004**	1.028
Constant	-13.897	4.771	.004	0.000	-4.374	1.864	.019	0.012
Nagelkerke R Square	0.780				0.811			
Hosmer and Lemeshow test ( $\chi^2$ )	13.326				14.312			
Number of Observations	163				550			
Classification Percentage	51.4				52.4			

Source: Estimated based of field survey, 2013.

\* Significant at 1 percent level, \*\* Significant at 5 percent level.

From table-82, it is evident that in rural area, enrolment of students in professional course is significantly influenced by education of mother, occupation of mother, family income, type of family, motives for higher education, cost of higher education and percentage of marks in board examination. The selected variable can

explain 7.80 percent of variance enrolment in professional courses. The estimated model predicts 51.4 percent of the cases correctly.

In urban areas enrolment in professional course is significantly influenced by education of father, family income, family property, cost of higher education and percentage of marks in board examination. The selected variable can explain 8.11 percent of variance in enrolment in professional courses. With the estimated model predicts 52.4 percent of the cases correctly.

### 3. Determinants of enrolment of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes students in professional courses:

The study tried to find out the factors influencing the enrolment of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes students in professional courses. Table-83 represents the estimated binary logistic regression co-efficients of enrolment of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes students in professional courses as related to selected variables.

**Table-83**  
**Estimated binary logistic regression co-efficients of enrolment of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes students in professional courses as related to selected variables**

Variables	Scheduled Caste				Scheduled Tribes			
	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp (B)	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp (B)
Age of father	-.302	.245	.218	.739	.723	.386	.061	2.060
Age of mother	.138	.274	.613	1.148	-.760	.420	.070	.468
Education of father	.157	.296	.004**	1.169	-.295	.346	.004**	.745
Education of mother	.014	.270	.001**	1.014	.314	.220	.155	1.368
Occupation of father	-.460	.275	.002**	.631	-.343	.421	.010*	.710
Occupation of mother	.064	.259	.004**	1.066	-.046	.401	.909	.955
Family income	.184	.289	.808	1.202	.278	.025	.001**	1.320
Family property	.251	.741	.002**	1.285	.189	.074	.003**	1.208
Type of family	-1.197	.805	.137	.302	-.240	1.355	.004**	.787
Size of family	-.127	.253	.614	.880	.204	.393	.604	1.227
Motives for higher education	-.141	.275	.608	.868	-.117	.354	.010*	.889
Cost of higher education	.142	.244	.010*	1.152	.411	.019	.001**	1.508
percentage of marks in board examination	.027	.028	.004**	1.027	.078	.044	.010*	1.081
Constant	5.177	5.359	.000	177.094	-7.857	7.354	.000	0.000
Nagelkerke R Square	0.778				0.768			
Hosmer and Lemeshow test ( $\chi^2$ )	6.093				4.270			
Number of Observations	106				69			
Classification Percentage	53.8				53.6			

Source: Estimated based of field survey, 2013.

\* Significant at 1 percent level, \*\* Significant at 5 percent level.

Table-83 implies that for scheduled castestudents enrolment in professional course is significantly influenced by education of father, education of mother, occupation of mother, family property, cost of higher education and percentage of marks in board examination. The selected variables can explain 7.78 percent of variance in professional courses and the estimated model predicts 53.8 percent of the cases correctly.

For scheduled tribes, enrolment in professional course is significantly influenced by family income, family property, cost of higher education and percentage of marks in board examination. The selected variables can explain 7.68 percent of variance in professional courses and the estimated model predicts 53.6 percent of the cases correctly.

#### 4. Determinants of enrolment of Hindus and non-Hindus in professional courses:

The study tried to find out the factors influencing the enrolment of Hindus and non-Hindus students in enrolment in professional courses. Table-84 represents the estimated binary logistic regression co-efficients of enrolment of Hindus and Non-Hindus in professional courses as related to selected variables.

**Table-84**  
**Estimated binary logistic regression co-efficients of enrolment of Hindus and non-Hindus in professional courses as related to selected variables**

Variables	Hindus				non-Hindus			
	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp (B)	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp (B)
Age of father	-.030	.074	.005**	.971	-.024	.278	.001**	.976
Age of mother	.038	.077	.010*	1.039	.031	.281	.913	1.031
Education of father	-.065	.071	.004**	.937	.095	.275	.731	1.099
Education of mother	.104	.066	.001**	1.110	-.151	.210	.470	.859
Occupation of father	-.152	.082	.010*	.859	.149	.278	.004**	1.160
Occupation of mother	.042	.087	.630	1.043	.119	.336	.723	1.126
Family income	.182	.049	.003**	1.199	.178	.000	.002**	1.194
Family property	.214	.198	.002**	1.239	.139	.000	.010*	1.149
Type of family	.262	.281	.247	1.300	.537	.981	.584	1.711
Size of family	.011	.074	.365	1.011	-.152	.251	.005**	.859
Motives for higher education	-.034	.077	.005**	.967	-.504	.280	.010*	.604
Cost of higher education	.051	.294	.001**	1.052	.002	.000	.001**	1.002
percentage of marks in board examination	.021	.109	.004**	1.021	.011	.028	.001**	1.011
Constant	-4.838	1.706	.005	.0.000	-6.007	6.281	.339	.002
Nagelkerke R Square	0.841				0.639			
Hosmer and Lemeshow test ( $\chi^2$ )	13.820				12.625			
Number of Observations	559				154			
Classification Percentage	61.7				50.4			

Source: Estimated based of field survey, 2013.

\* Significant at 1 percent level, \*\* Significant at 5 percent level.

Table-84 implies that for Hindus, enrolment in professional course is significantly influenced by age of mother, education of mother, family income, family property, cost of higher education and percentage of marks in board examination. The selected variables can explain 8.41 percent of variance in enrolment in professional courses and the estimated model predicts 61.7 percent of the cases correctly.

For Non-Hindus, enrolment in professional course is significantly influenced by occupation of mother, family income, family property, cost of higher education and percentage of marks in board examination. The selected variables can explain 6.39 percent of variance in enrolment in professional courses and the estimated model predicts 50.4 percent of the cases correctly.

#### 4.2.8. Determinants of choice of institutions:

The study tries to find out reasons for preferring a particular institution and Table-85 represents the same.

**Table-85**  
**Reasons for preferring a particular institution**

S.No	Reasons for preferring this college	Male	Female	Total
1.	Reputed institution	341 (72.24)	194 (80.50)	535
2.	Low fees	263 (55.72)	141 (58.51)	404
3.	Good placement	472 (100)	241 (100)	713
4.	Nearest to the place	98 (20.76)	82 (34.02)	180
5.	Good teaching	243 (51.48)	196 (81.33)	439
6.	Availability of hostel	17 (3.60)	4 (1.66)	21
7.	Better infrastructure facilities	472 (100)	241 (100)	713
	Total	1906	1099	3005

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

Table-85 implies that all the students enrolled in higher education were preferring a particular institution for getting good placement and also due to the availability of better infrastructure facilities.

#### Identification of factors determining the choice of institutions:

The choice of institution for enrolment in higher education is influenced by personal factors and college/university related factors to educational institutional.

Personal factors are individual liking, academic performance, parents motivation, convenient timing, personal safety, etc. The college/university related factors range from good teaching, good placement, reputation of the institute, availability of hostel facilities, timing and provision of scholarship. By using factor analysis the study tried to identify the important personal factors, institutional factors and infrastructural factors determining the choice of institutions.

**a) Identification of the significant personal factors determining the choice of institutions:**

The study tried to identify the significant personal factors determining the choice of institutions by using factor analysis. As a first step two tests namely, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measures of sampling adequacy (KMO) and Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity have been applied to test whether the relationship among the variables has been significant or not.

The estimated Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy was 0.615 and  $\chi^2$  value for Bartlett’s test for sphericity was 2513.61. This indicates that the selected variables for analysis were appropriate.

**Factor Extraction:**

Using the Principal Component Analysis three factors have been extracted based on the variance. The variance explained by the initial solution, extracted components and rotated components are represented in the Table-86.

Communalities measure the percentage of variance in each variable explained by the factors extracted. It ranges from 0 to 1. A high communality value indicates that the maximum amount of the variance in the variables is explained by the factors extracted from the factor analysis.

**Table-86  
Communalities-Personal factors in choice of Institutions**

S. No	Personal Factors in Choice of Institutions	Values
1	Individual Liking	.611
2	Parents Motivation	.903
3	Academic performance	.738
4	Convenient Timing	.660
5	Medium of Instructions	.774
6	Nearest place	.610
7	Safety	.925
8	Enrolment of other relatives or siblings	.622
9	Accessibility	.728
<b>Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.</b>		

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2013.

The communalities of all the 9 variables were above .5 indicating that a good percentage of variance in the variables was explained by the factors. To find out how many factors are to be retained, Eigen values were obtained. The estimated Eigen values are given in the following table-87.

**Table-87**  
**Eigen Value-Personal factors in choice of Institutions**

Factor	Initial Eigen values	
	Eigen Value	% of Variance
1	2.718	30.197
2	1.523	16.924
3	1.226	13.621
4	1.104	12.265

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2013.

For finding out the significant personal factors in the choice of institution factors with Eigen value exceeding one were retained for the analysis. These factors could explain 73 percent of the variations in personal factors to influencing the choice of institutions.

Using Varimax rotation, factor loadings were estimated and Table-88 exhibits the converted loading of the variables into factors.

**Table-88**  
**Rotated component matrix-personal factors in choice of institution**

S.No	Variable	Factor			
		1	2	3	4
1	Individual Liking				.650
2	Parents Motivation	.947			
3	Academic performance		.836		
4	Convenient Timing			.803	
5	Medium of Instructions			.766	
6	Nearest place				.878
7	Safety	.961			
8	Enrolment of other relatives or siblings	.772			
9	Accessibility		.843		

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2013.

According to the loadings of the variables, among the personal factors influencing choice of Institutions, Factor 1 was highly loaded on Parents motivation (.947), safety (.961) and enrolment of other relatives or siblings (.772). Factor 2 was highly loaded on academic performance (.836) and accessibility (.843). Factor 3 was highly loaded on convenient timing (.803) and nearest place (.766). Factor 4 was highly loaded on individual liking (.650) and medium of instruction (.878). In this context, the current study is in support of the view Absher and Crawford (1996) and

Baharun et al (2002), that college proximity and distance from home and parents play an important part in determining the choice of institution.

**b) Identification of colleges/university related factors determining the choice of institutions:**

The study tried to identify the significant colleges/university related factors determining the choice of institutions by using factor analysis. As a first step two tests namely, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measures of sampling adequacy (KMO) and Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity have been applied to test whether the relationship among the variables has been significant or not.

The estimated Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy was 0.653 and  $\chi^2$  value for Bartlett’s test for sphericity 1732.16 this indicates that for the selected variables factor analysis was found to be appropriated.

**Factor Extraction:**

Using the Principal Component Analysis three factors have been extracted based on the variance. The variance explained by the initial solution, extracted components and rotated components are displayed in table-89.

Communalities measure the percentage of variance in each variable explained by the factors extracted. It ranges from 0 to 1. A high communality value indicates that the maximum amount of the variance in the variables is explained by the factors extracted from the factor analysis.

**Table-89**  
**Communalities-colleges/university related factors in choice of institutions**

S. No	University/colleges related factors in Choice of institutions	Values
1	Low fees	0.904
2	Good Teaching	0.831
3	Good Placement	0.932
4	Reputation Institute	0.739
5	Lab facilities	0.814
6	Library facilities	0.681
7	Hostel Facilities	0.623
8	Timing of institution	0.769
9	Chance in enrolment in extra courses	0.819
10	Availability of Scholarship	0.792
11	Bus facilities	0.678
12	Canteen facilities	0.673
13	Drinking water facilities	0.701
14	Toilet facilities	0.783

**Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.**

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2013.

The communalities of all the 14 variables were above .5 indicating that a good percentage of variance in the variables was explained by the factors. To find out how many factors are to be retained, Eigen values were obtained. The estimated Eigen values are given in Table-90.

**Table-90**  
**Eigen Value-colleges/university related factors in choice of institutions**

Factor	Initial Eigen values	
	University/colleges related factors in Choice of institutions	
	Eigen Value	% of Variance
1	2.203	25.734
2	1.468	10.488
3	1.363	9.738
4	1.337	9.548
5	1.295	9.248
6	1.068	7.629
7	1.651	7.504

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2013.

For identifying the university/colleges related factors in the choice institution factors with Eigen values exceeding one were retained for the analysis. These factors could explain 80 percent of the variations in the variables related to university/colleges related factors in the choice of institutions.

Using Varimax rotation, factor loadings were estimated and Table-91 exhibits the converted loading of the variables into factors.

**Table-91**  
**Rotated component matrix –colleges/university related factors in choice of institutions**

S.No	Variable	Factor						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Low fees	0.929						
2	Good Teaching	0.840						
3	Good Placement			0.956				
4	Reputation of the Institute				0.650			
5	Laboratory facilities		0.682					
6	Library facilities		0.602					
7	Hostel Facilities						0.618	
8	Timing of institution	0.651						
9	Chance for enrolment in extra courses							0.600
10	Availability of Scholarship							0.728
11	Bus facilities			0.685				
12	Canteen facilities		0.526					
13	Drinking water facilities					0.501		
14	Toilet facilities			0.564				

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2013.

Among the institutional factors influencing choice of Institutions, factor 1 was highly loaded on low fees (.929), good teaching (.840) and timing of institution

(.651).Factor 2 was highly loaded on laboratory facilities (.682), library facilities (.602) and canteen facilities (.526). Factor 3 was highly loaded on good placement (.956), bus facilities (.685) and toilet facilities (.564). Factor 4 was highly loaded on reputation of the Institute (.650). Factor 5 was highly loaded on drinking water facilities (.501). Factor 6 was highly loaded on hostel facilities (.618) and Factor 7 was highly loaded on chance for enrolment in extra courses (.600) and availability of scholarship (.728). In this context the current study is in tune with the findings of BogdanSojken, Paul Barthowiak and AgnieszkaSkuzza (2011) that the most influencing factors regarding the choice of universities was professional advancement rather than the cost of education and accessibility of financial aid.

#### 4.2.9. Facilities availed:

Students enrolled in higher education have availed Rajiv Gandhi fellowship, Indian Council of Social Science and Research, Junior Research Fellowship, etc. Table-92 represents details about the scholarship availed by the students in higher education.

**Table-92**  
**Scholarship availed by the students in higher education**

S.No	Availed of scholarship	Male	Female	Total
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Fellowship	47 (29.75)	22 (22.45)	69 (26.95)
2.	Indira Gandhi Postgraduate Scholarship	18 (11.39)	6 (6.12)	24 (9.38)
3.	ICSSR Fellowship	13 (8.23)	3 (3.06)	16 (6.25)
4.	Government Scholarship	66 (41.77)	59 (60.20)	125 (48.83)
5.	Post Matric Scholarship for Minority Tamilnadu Government	11 (6.96)	6 (6.12)	17 (6.64)
6.	Junior Research Fellowship	3 (1.90)	2 (2.04)	5 (1.95)
	Total	158	98	256

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

Table-92 implies that 48.83 percent of the students have availed Government scholarships, 26.95 percent of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes have availed Rajiv Gandhi Fellowship, 9.38 percent of students have availed Indira Gandhi Postgraduate Scholarship and 6.64 percent of the students have availed Post Matric Scholarship for Minority Tamilnadu Government. The average amount of scholarship received by the male students was estimated as Rs.3892, and for female students it was Rs. 4694.

#### 4.2.10. Problems in higher education:

The students enrolled in higher education were facing the problems with regarding to financial support, transport facilities, etc. Table-93 brings out the problems in higher education as faced by the respondents.

**Table-93**  
**Problems in higher education as faced by the respondents**

S.No	Problems	Rank assigned									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Distance to college	94	44	54	85	104	42	104	123	39	24
2	Inconvenient in college timings	85	53	70	152	89	52	88	35	51	38
3	Poor quality of teaching	79	87	103	113	85	37	120	50	24	15
4	Tough syllabus	69	105	115	95	79	91	60	61	13	25
5	Low amount of scholarship	109	82	114	60	46	82	102	73	22	23
6	Financial Constraint	53	114	46	56	141	43	49	50	70	91
7	High fees	65	100	62	33	75	94	57	75	93	59
8	Inadequate laboratory facilities	61	56	27	56	23	124	55	108	85	118
9	Inadequate transport facilities	37	62	97	26	45	79	24	56	149	138
10	Lack of canteen facilities	61	10	25	37	26	69	54	82	167	182

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

By using Garrets formula, total scores for each item were calculated and the ranks were given according to the total value. The results are presented in Table-94.

**Table-94**  
**Garrets ranking for the problems in higher education as faced by the respondents**

S.No	Problems	Total score	Mean score	Rank
1	Distance to college	36682	51.45	5
2	Inconvenient in college timings	37860	53.10	4
3	Poor quality of teaching	39384	55.24	2
4	Tough syllabus	39527	55.44	1
5	Low amount of scholarship	39381	55.23	3
6	Financial Constraint	35242	49.43	6
7	High fees	35223	49.40	7
8	Inadequate laboratory facilities	31565	44.27	8
9	Inadequate transport facilities	30812	43.21	9
10	Canteen facilities	27259	38.23	10

Source: Calculated figures based on the data compiled.

Table-94 indicates that the major problems in higher education were tough syllabus followed by poor quality of teaching and low amount of scholarship. In this

context the current study support Ernst and young report (2012) that poor infrastructure, poor quality of teaching were significant problems in higher education.

**4.2.11. Measures required:**

The study tries to find out the measures required by the students enrolled in higher education. Table-95 shows the information about the facilities required by the students.

**Table-95**  
**Facilities required by the students**

S.No	Facilities	Number of Respondents
1.	Better infrastructure facilities	294 (41.23)
2.	More training programmes for placement	269 (37.73)
3.	More scholarship	150 (21.04)
	Total	713

Source: Field Survey, 2013, Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage to total.

Table-95 implies that majority of the students (41.23 percent) have expressed the need for better infrastructure facilities in the colleges while (37.73 percent) of the students have expressed the need for more training programmes for placement and 21.04 percent required more scholarship.

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